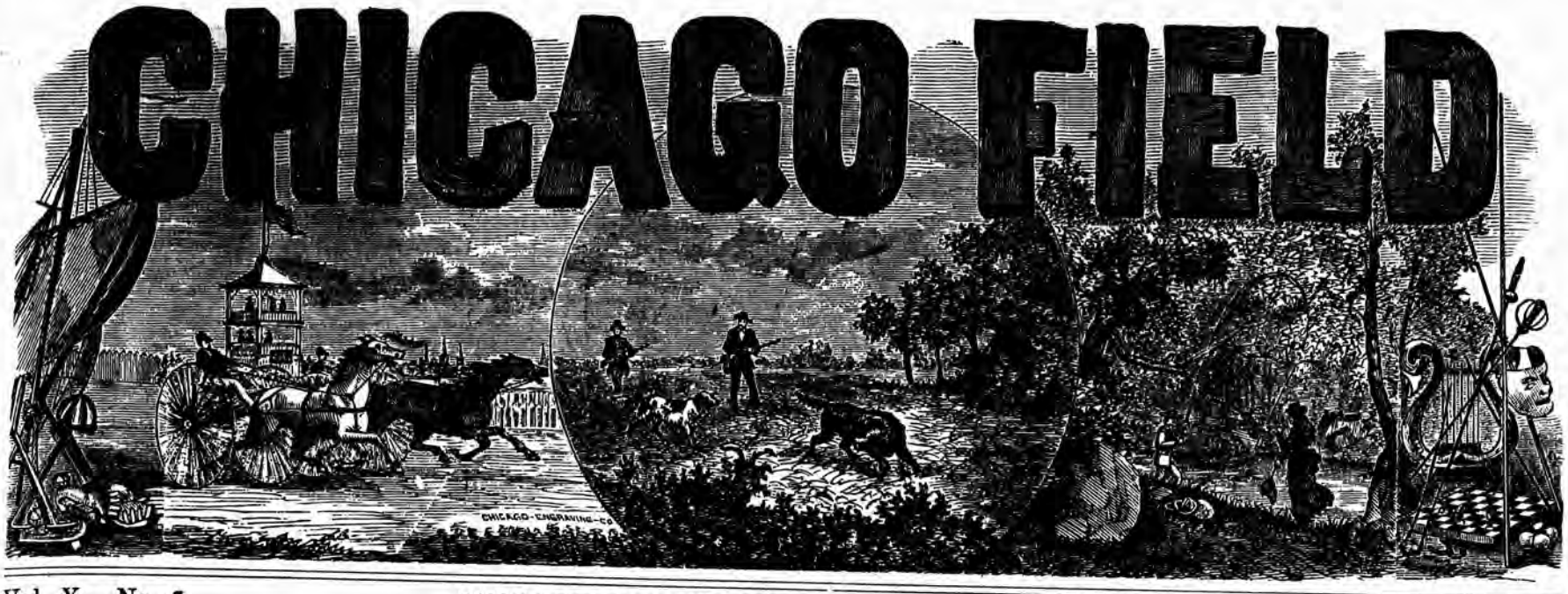

Vol. X.—No. 7. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878. $4.00 Per Year

The St. Louis Exposition.

To the readers of a sporting journal, pure and simple, there is pending the show of animals, perhaps, but little of interest to be seen at the fair grounds at St. Louis, though your English namesake and its readers would revel in the exhibition of agricultural products already shown by the different Western railroads which boast termini in this city, still a short summary of what may interest those of your readers who look to the CHICAGO FIELD for something besides dog or sport may be interesting, and I therefore send one. The attractions of the first week consisted of those ordinary and those military. To the readers of the CHICAGO FIELD the former may again be subdivided into those pertaining to sport; those connected with field science and produce, and those of ordinary exhibition. The exhibit of sportsmen's paraphernalia narrowed down at the last moment into the cases shown by Messrs. Brown & Hilder and by the Simmons Hardware Company. The show made by the former firm would be hard to beat in any country, embracing, as it does, necessaries and elegancies of sporting requirements adequate to the tastes of the most fastidious or "exigeant." Besides guns and rifles of nearly every known maker and principle Messrs. Brown & Hilder's show-cases contain an array of fishing apparatus which renders it a matter of congratulation that old Izaac Walton's bones are laid to rest at the distance they are from here. In hunting and fishing clothes and "impedimenta" this exhibit not only easily bears away the local palm, but few Eastern or European exhibitions could produce a better or an equal display. In particular, a case containing every field-requisite for the modern gunner demands mention. I have never seen anything so complete in any of the old countries, and its *tout ensemble* reflects the greatest credit on the firm.

In competition with Messrs. Brown & Hilder the Simmons Hardware Company make a fair display of the larger arms and of ammunition, whilst if silk, satin, ivory, and mother of pearl counted as anything but accessories to modern weapons in the eye of the sportsman, the show of revolvers made by this firm would undoubtedly bear off the pistol prize, as it is difficult to conceive anything prettier or more tasty than the display made by the company in this line.

The Simmons Company exhibit in the machinery hall and their show of hardware proper is magnificent. Brown & Hilder show in what was the floral hall where they are side by side with the leading jewelry, dry goods, and drug firms. Jewelry and drugs are here shown in a way that would earn premiums at Paris or Vienna, and Mr. Mellier makes an exhibit of the latter that must be seen to be appreciated. His Gordon setter Victorie with Knight & Nell, at St. Paul, probably make him regret that there is not here too, as there, a bench show in connection with the rest of the exposition. Messrs. Barr have a $70,000 exhibit of dry goods worthy of their great name, and which not only would have made its mark in Paris, but seems principally to hail thence. Passing over machinery, textile fabrics, and so on, I must make mention of the soil products exhibited by the Iron Mountain and other Western railroads.

I cannot lay claim to even a three years experience of America, but I can lay the flattering unction to my soul of being of somewhat observant nature, which may be allowed to partially balance the defect of inexperience, the more so as from varied travel I do claim that I am as nearly a cosmopolite as man may be, and I can honestly say that the exhibit made by these roads has not only astounded, but has fairly staggered me. English or other alien settlers are too apt to form a judgment of this country from a settlement or trip performed in one latitude, an error more than likely to be common, when it is remembered that most foreigners come out either to a specific spot to settle, or to a specified locality to sport. For instance, your columns have lately contained several allusions to the very sporting English colony at Farirmont, in Minnesota, from which I hail, yet the American experience of one and all of that colony, has been confined to latitudes between New York and Minnesota, and longitude only has taught me what a country that of my doption is. With a shivering recollection of the chilly north and its loudly bawled *Io pæans* on the subject of the excellence of the Siberian crab I was fairly amazed at the grain, fruit, and plants on show at St. Louis. Sicily has always been my beau ideal of a garden country, and I had learnt to look on the white nectarines of Taormina as the ne plus ultra of the world's fruits, but here I see the same fruit, with peaches as big as six-pound shot, apples as big as cocoanuts, pears like lamp-shades, tomatoes averaging nearly one pound in weight, with wheat that puts Minnesota or even the far Saskachewan to the blush, oats that, with a full pod, give up to 110 bushels to the acre, corn that reminds one of the cylinder conoidal projectiles of modern sized artillery, and vines equal to the English oak in circumference. With an enforced conviction of the necessity of emigration for the younger sons of good English families in these days when an old aristocracy is fading before a modern plutocracy, a sight of such products as the railways, especially the Iron Mountain, show here, tempts me to wish that the whole of this display could be for a day dropped into Bond Street or Cornhill. With an absolute necessity for an outlet for the best blood and energy of the old country it seems to me a sin that the advantages of such a territory as there is still open from here should not be *fairly* set before young men in the old country, who *must* emigrate.

The management evidently understood its work when it gave such liberal premiums for competitive excellence in drill. As a military man, I must plead guilty to a feeling of regret that pecuniary prizes were awarded to winning organizations instead of trophies to be preserved in memoriam of doughty deeds. Of the battalion drill, but little can be said in praise by a military critic; that of the companies brought the conclusion that much pains had been taken and good results attained; but the whole affair savoured too strongly of the hippodrome. As far as practical utility goes, the company drill test should be applied to a larger body than one consisting of sixteen files only, and if more attention was given to the necessary drills and less to the sartorial embellishments of most of the organizations present, greater efficiency would be arrived at. In describing his brother's action at the battle of Meeanee, which added Scinde to the British possessions, and gave occasion to Sir Charles Napier's historical despatch of "Peccavi," to the court of East India directors, Sir William Napier uses the words, "Thick as standing corn and gorgeous as a field of flowers stood the Belooch army below the ridge," and the latter part of his description would well apply to the grand parade of Saturday last, when blue, red, yellow, white and every color was mixed up in a way that would put a kaleidoscope to the blush, or supply material for a dozen average rainbows. The local cavalry organization is about to take a riding master to itself, and is so lately formed as not to be a fair object for criticism, whilst volunteer batteries horsed at the last moment cannot be expected to vie in riding, driving, or steadiness with their regularly drilled artillery brethren. Some 20,000 spectators "delighted to honor" the military, and split kid gloves in every direction, evinced the appreciation of the sex for the soldiery. The cream of the reception was undoubtedly given to the Chickasaw guards of Memphis; who, in the opinion of the quid nunes, *quorum parva pars fui*, were, despite their rainbow-like vesture, the most soldierly body on the ground though the winning company from Chicago ran them closely.

UBIQUE.

Tadpolings.

FOX LAKE, Lake Co., Ill.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Nothing very stirring to report. Yet this sequestered spot is anxious, in an unassuming sort of a way, to achieve a suspicion of notoriety. We—and be it here understood that this is not the editorial, but the social *we*, as the writer ventures to rank himself amongst the leaders of fashion—are not proud at all and glory in the *negligé* sort of way in which our families are free to frolic about the premises under the airy folds of an undress which adapts itself to the capricious wishes of the most eccentric comfort-seeker. Superannuated shoes from the city mansion, with a slit over the instep for ventilation, and old pants enlarged, do here famous service in Summer, whereas it is nothing uncommon to see the undersigned going around with a patch on his knees, or twin holes behind his extremities, utterly regardless of fashion, or the sudden arrival of a congressional friend.

Classic young ladies, of a melancholy school of training, are here privileged to romp until their cheeks glow like those of milk-maids, and etiquette does not debar them from climbing a tree in pursuit of health if they feel so disposed. Youthful anglers are quite in order, in seining for minnows without any distressing uniform other than a straw hat, which, however, they are expected to discard, for the dinner table. All is waving folds, looseness, comfort and *sans-façon;* stays and buttons rigidly left at home, and a barefoot club organization is already whispered of in influential circles.

With all these garden of Eden fig-leaf luxuries as our heritage, comparison becomes almost odious when we think of our poor sister community of Geneva Lake, struggling hard to peep over stuck-up collars, or smiling ghastly, through meshes of red tape and starch, whilst the winds of heaven inflate our shirt sleeves, and pater-familias paces his garden walks and shore fronts with straw hat and girded loins, with sometimes a walking-cane as an accessory, if he be in a playful mood. Dinner dressing is a barbarous fashion only practiced at home *de rigueur*, but entirely foreign to our Summer mode of comfort—which is based exclusively on the laws of hygiene, such as the cultivation of a fierce appetite, open vests affording the stomach full play, total absence of business, croquet and liberal sleep. After passing through this crucible of health, parties who still evince symptoms of distress in the pit of the stomach, the small of the back, or feel at all queer generally, had better give it up and let the perishable body slide.

Another new club, known as the "Rod and Gun Club" from Sycamore has lately been organized. Their building, on the west shore of Fox Lake is about completed, and will rank amongst the most tasteful models of architecture on that shore. It lies about seventy-five feet above the water, and commands a sweeping view of the lake. On fine moonlight nights, when the silver rays of the moon garnish the restless water below, with twinkling diamonds—we whisper this confidentially to the youths of Sycamore—it will afford an unrivalled opportunity for declarations of love, or the silent clasping of hands, when emotional bosoms are too full for utterance and words are apt to choke; whereas, if the worse comes to the worst, and suit is denied, a headlong plunge down the steep bluff will revive the Indian legends, straighten things out and give the bluff a pretty name.

The members of this club are, I understand, strictly limited to Sycamore, and it is rumored that the DeKalb County Club are also about to erect a building of their own in the same vicinity.

A grave loss is felt on Fox Lake, on the departure of Mr. McCarty, whose genial spirit, and universal usefulness had become in some sort identified with the interests of this place.

The Chicago Club—in whose welfare he was chiefly interested—moved by reciprocal feelings, are about to present him with a solid gold watch with embossings symbolical of fidelity to his trust. The design is thought a little eccentric, though significant enough.

It was also proposed to donate a purse of $100 which, however, had finally to be abandoned out of deference to the delicacy of Mr. McCarty's feelings, whose motto has always been, that virtue is its own reward.

As your correspondent is also about to take a trip for change of air and scene, he will be happy to furnish the CHICAGO FIELD with more interesting information at a future time.

TADPOLE.

OBLIQUE VS. DIRECT STRIKERS.—Hillsdale, Mich. — *Editor Chicago Field:*—Though upon most points I agree with the ideas advanced by Oneida in your issue of the 14th, I must beg leave courteously to differ with him as regards oblique and direct action strikers. I cannot consider his illustration drawn from igniting a match by a direct or scraping blow as applicable to the case in question, since, while the match requires friction to insure ignition, the fulminate in a cap does not, but is exploded more surely by a blow than by friction. Again, this friction is applied directly to the exposed surface in the match, while it can only be communicated to the fulminate after passing through the metal of which the cap is composed. I have had many years experience with strikers of both kinds, and think I am justified in stating that I have seen ten missfires with oblique plungers for every one I have known where direct plungers were used. For over five years I have shot a Parker that, apart from other excellences, has become a great favorite with me from its certainty of fire. I have used metal shells for years and have just finished two thousand St. Louis paper shells. Out of these two thousand I had but six missfires, four being with a gun using oblique plungers, two with the Parker, one of these, I think, caused by a broken firing pin, as the shell exploded at once on the next trial. I have seen caps scratched and even slightly dented all along their lower surfaces by the blows of oblique plungers, but never saw one dented by a direct plunger and fail, unless the cap had been ruined by wet or displacement of the fulminate. I agree that it is no reason a thing should not be true because it is newly advanced, but I must confess that I never before heard such an argument brought up against direct strikers. If this is a valid objection, then the advocates of the hammerless guns, that are becoming so fashionable, are all abroad, for one of the very strongest arguments in their favor is that with their direct strikers they necessarily deliver the blow upon the center of the cap, thus greatly reducing the chances of missfire. The Parker, and all guns with similar strikers, possess the same advantages or disadvantages as the new hammerless guns, and I think if the country could be fairly canvassed, the proportion of missfires would be found far larger, *even proportionally*, with the advocates of oblique, than of direct plungers. I have no reason to deem my own experience exceptional, and if it is not, there will be many to support my views.

I think Oneida is decidedly wrong in stating that the Parker guns are generally used with metal shells. They are, it is true, chambered for both, but with the many advantages of paper over metal shells, I cannot doubt that the former have far the most friends. Personally, I know many sportsmen who use Parker guns, but cannot recall one using metal shells. So far as my experience goes, the metal shells shoot a trifle better than any paper shells; they are also very convenient in case one gets out of shells when on a shooting trip, and to provide against such contingencies I always take a few along; but here all superiority ends and the disadvantages of extra weight, additional danger in case of unexpected explosion, and the extra care necessary to keep metal shells in serviceable condition, all tell heavily against them. The popularity of the Parker gun is like that of any other, gained solely by the convenience and soundness of its action, and its shooting qualities. If, then, those using it were compelled or restricted by its construction to the use of a more bulky and dangerous shell than other guns employ, the Parker would soon be shelved; and that it is not, is therefore a strong proof that it can be and is shot with the same shells as other guns.

ARNOLD BURGES.

GAME PROSPECTS.—La Crosse, Wis.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Snipes are coming in fast. Pigeons flew over south in great numbers this morning. Squirrels can be had by the barrel in our woods. There is a great flight of teal and wood ducks, and mallards are beginning to fly. Quails can be seen right in our city, alive; woodcocks are plenty. One party of two shot in three afternoons, respectively, 20, 24 and 42. Altogether this is the best year for game for the last eight years, at least with us.

C. NORBECK.

The Horse.

The Kentucky Association, Fall Meeting.

EXTRA DAY—SEPT. 16.

The extra day's meeting for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers was not largely attended, though the weather was fair and the track much improved. Three races were offered, the first a purse of $150, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, the second horse to receive $30, the latter amount the gift of Messrs. D. McDougal & Co.; the second, a purse of $125, for two-year-olds, which had not won during the Fall meeting, three-quarters of a mile, the second to receive $20, the gift of Messrs. Beeman & Gardner, and the third event a handicap purse of $225, for all ages. The dash of one mile and a quarter was won by Salyers' four-year-old filly Florence Anderson, beating six others. The winner of the two-year-old race turned up in Swigert's bay filly Peru, by Glengarry, dam Optima, and the handicap purse of $225, for all ages, one mile and a half, fell to Hancock's chestnut gelding Tampico, though the result would have been different had Loud & Co.'s Poetess been ridden with judgment.

Seven came to the post for the dash of one mile and a quarter. These were bay colt Wildfellow, bay colt Petrel, chestnut filly Crosslet, chestnut colt Enlight, chestnut filly Minnock, bay gelding Beechwood, and bay filly Florence Anderson. In the pool sales, Beechwood brought $100, Minnock $50, Petrel $50, Florence Anderson $30, Enlight $25, field $25. Beechwood went away with the lead, Minnock second, Crosslet third, with the others well bunched. Passing the stand, Minnock led Enlight a neck, with Crosslet third, followed by Petrel, Beechwood, Florence Anderson and Wildfellow in the order named. Running around the turn, Enlight showed in front, but Minnock went up to him at once and the two raced head and head to the quarter post, and continued their merry struggle along the backstretch and passed the half-mile, but on the lower turn the result of the tussle was in favor of Enlight, who had little the best of the filly, while the others followed closely bunched, not far away. Around the lower turn all were called upon and entering the stretch, Enlight, Minnock, Florence Anderson and Beechwood came along head and head, the scene causing great enthusiasm among the spectators. Half way down the stretch all were being liberally treated to whip and spur, when Florence Anderson, letting out a link, won the race by a length. Beechwood, who passed Minnock when almost to the winning post, finished second, Minnock third, half a length in front of Enlight a good fourth, Wildfellow fifth, Petrel sixth and Crosslet seventh. The mile was in 1:46¼, and the race in 2:13½.

The two-year old race brought four to the post, these being chestnut colt Cronin, brown colt T. J. Montague, bay filly Peru, and gray colt Black Hills. The pool selling averaged: Peru $80, Montague $70, Cronin $50, and Black Hills $35. When the youngsters jumped away Cronin was in front, Peru second, Black Hills third, and Montague fourth. Peru moved up to Cronin in short order, and the pair raced head and head to the three-quarter post, where Peru drew clear, and, coming away in good shape, won the dash easily by a length. Cronin was second, ten lengths in front of Montague, with Black Hills a bad fourth. Time, 1:19.

The purse of $225, a handicap for all ages, had four starters in chestnut gelding Tampico, bay filly Poetess, bay colt Momentum, and bay gelding Glenival. In the pools Poetess brought $110, Momentum, Tampico and Glenival $45 each. Glenival went away in the lead, Tampico second, Momentum third and Poetess fourth. Passing the stand, Glenival was still in front, leading Poetess half a length, with Momentum third and Tampico fourth. They ran in this order to the quarter-post, with the exception of Tampico, who had moved up third. Glenival maintained the lead by one length down the backstretch, passed the half-mile and into the lower turn, when Poetess assumed temporary command, with Tampico and Glenival lapped second and third, and Momentum fourth. In this way the stretch was entered, when Poetess, Tampico and Glenival made play together, and after a spirited struggle Tampico became master of the situation and won by half a length, Poetess being second, two lengths ahead of Glenival, third, and Momentum a bad fourth. The mile was made in 1:50½, and the race in 2:53¾. Poetess lost the race by bad riding.

The Kansas City Meeting.

The meeting and fair of the Kansas City Exposition opened on Monday, Sept. 16, with a large attendance and good contests. Among the noted trotters present were Rarus, Smuggler, Lula, Hopeful, Edwin Forrest, Great Eastern, Albemarle, Adelaide, Lucille, Scott's Thomas, Bonesetter, Indianapolis, Woodford Mambrino, Darby, Little Fred, Lady Turpin, Dame Trot, Scotland, Calmar and Dick Taylor. The success of last year's meeting being largely due to Mr. Don Robinson's excellent executive ability in the stand, the management of the exposition secured his services for this meeting. Perfectly conversant with the rules, thoroughly equal to every situation, and of nerve unquestioned, driver and patron alike are assured of fair play and square performances. The first race on the programme was a three-quarter mile dash.

All three entries appeared on the track, and in drawing for position Mathilde got the inside, Annie D. second and Cork Boy the outside. Upon being taken to the quarter pole no trouble was experienced in securing a send-off, the word being given at the first attempt. Mathilde had a little the best of the situation, and with the inside of the track to help her, made the most of it. Annie D. closed up to the lead-mare's girth in the first half dozen jumps, and thus they ran to the upper turn, when Annie D. shoved her nose to Mathilde's neck, and the two had it at a terrific pace to the very finish, Mathilde winning by a neck. The quarter was done in 26 seconds, the half in 51 seconds and the three-quarters in 1:19. Cork Boy had no show at all in the dash, running full a dozen lengths behind the others almost the entire distance.

SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 16.—Running stake for two-year-olds, dash three-quarter mile, $25 entrance; association to add $200; $100 to second horse, third horse to save his stake.

J. A. Frame's b f Mathilde	1
J. D. Cushenberry's g f Annie D	2
Wm. Burnett's b c Cork Boy	3

Time, 1:19.

The mile dash.—All the entries but Parry Lee showed up, and the positions won were Bill Dillon, 1st, Aunt Minnie, 2d, and Florence Payne on the outside. Again the drum tapped, on the first attempt all horses getting off well together Florence if anything having a little the best of the send-off. On the lower turn she drew ahead with Minnie at her tail, Dillon dropping back under a strong pull. Florence passed the first quarter in 27 seconds with Minnie still at her tail. Rounding the upper turn, Florence drew two lengths away from the other mare, who was twice that distance in advance of Dillon. So they ran to the half-mile pole, which Florence passed in 53 seconds. About midway the lower turn Minnie crowded up to the lead-mare, but she could not hold the pace and up went her tail. Just at this juncture Dillon was led out, and closing up on Minnie took second place from her. On the upper turn Dillon ran very fast and threw the crowd into a high fever of excitement, as it was evident that if forced he could make it hot for Florence at the finish. But he did no such thing, merely holding second place, Florence winning by six lengths in 1:47½. Minnie was a bad third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Running purse, for all ages, dash of 1 mile, $100; $75 to 1st, $25 to 2d.

Oak Glen Stable, s f Florence Payne	1
G. B. Morris' b g Bill Dillon	2
R. L. Harper's b m Aunt Minnie	3

Time, 1:47½.

The 2:30 trot.—Of the eight entries all but Kentucky Wilkes and Fearnaught started, and drew the positions, viz.: Botts secured the inside, then Mambrino General, Groesbeck, Ned S., Richwood and Frank, in the order named. In the pools prior to the heat Mambrino General sold for $10, Groesbeck $5, Frank $2, and the others in the field for $5.

First heat.—The word was given on the second attempt, all but Groesbeck being well in line. Striking the lower turn, Botts trotted at a terrific pace, and drawing away from the others entered the backstretch nearly two lengths ahead of the General, who had Ned S. on his wheel, the others being in a bunch just behind. Leaving the backstretch for the upper turn, Frank and Ned S. crowded Botts very hard, while Groesbeck coupled with the General, Richwood away behind. Just as the homestretch was reached Botts left his feet, Frank with his long, powerful stride, went to the front, and with Ned S. within two lengths, went by the half-mile pole at a twenty-eight gait. Several lengths behind were Groesbeck and the General contesting for third place, with Richwood practically out of the heat, and Botts on a run. Striking the backstretch they all strung out, Frank leading, Ned S. next and Groesbeck third. No change was made in the order to the finish, Frank passing under the wire on a jog in 2:33½, with Ned S. a good second, all the rest saving their distances except Botts.

Second Heat.—The ease with which Frank won the first heat, his tremendous stride and beautiful movement, caused things in the pool-box to take a tumble, and Frank sold favorite even to the others in the field. Knowing that it cost money to fool with the man in the judges' stand, no trouble was experienced in giving the word, and this time the General had a little the worst of it. Frank, who had nearly a length the best of the others on the lower turn, broke just as he neared the backstretch, and Ned S. following suit, Groesbeck went to the front. Ned recovered after a few skips, and set sail for the Lady with a will, Richwood well up behind, with Frank and the General endeavoring to outdo each other in running. Passing the half-mile pole and around the lower turn there was no material change, but on the backstretch Groesbeck increased her lead and looked the sure winner of the heat; but as she struck the upper turn she left her feet. It now appeared as if Ned S. had it all his own way, but Richwood was sharp on his heels, and so they came up the homestretch. The crowd, composed largely as it was of home folks, yelled itself hoarse as Ned kept his lead, but alas! at a luckless second Corrigan struck him hard with his whip, Ned broke, and Richwood, shooting by him, won the heat in 2:35, Ned crossing the score on a dead run, the others tailing behind, with Groesbeck a fair third.

Third heat.—The word was given with no trouble, all five getting away on a line. The General, however, broke, and thenceforth was practically out of the heat. Rounding the lower turn Richwood drew away a little from the others and on the backstretch all strung out, with Ned S. second and Frank third. Around the upper turn Ned put his nose on Richwood's wheels and striking the stretch Frank closed up very fast. Passing the half-mile pole Richwood had a length the best of Ned S. and Frank, and on the lower turn Frank put Ned into a pocket and held him there until almost midway the backstretch, when, drawing up to Richwood, they raced side and side until the turn was reached, when Frank went to the front leaving Richwood a half dozen lengths behind. From this on Frank had it all his own way, and won on a jog in 2:34, Richwood second, Ned S. third, the Lady and General barely saving their distance.

Fourth Heat.—Frank now became so hot a favorite that no pools could be sold against him. The word was given at the second attempt, and the send-off was a beautiful one. At the start again Mambrino General broke. Frank cut out the work the instant he reached the lower turn. Frank trotting steadily was not headed once in the heat, winning it on a jog, having settled the others before reaching the homestretch. Richwood had all he could do to retain second place, and but for another unfortunate break of Ned's would have lost it. Richwood was placed second and Ned third, taking second and third money respectively.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $500; 2:30 class.

Wm. Bower's b g Frank	1	4	1	1
Sanderson & Pierce's br g Richwood	5	1	2	2
Ed. Corrigan's b g Ned S	2	2	3	3
J. H. Groesbeck's b g Lady Groesbeck	3	3	4	4
C. A. Howland's b g Mambrino General	4	5	5	5
E. W. Stevens' b s John M. Botts, Jr.	dis			

Time—2:33½, 2:35, 2:34, 2:35.

SECOND DAY—SEPT. 17.

There was an increased attendance on the second day. The day's sport called for three races, the first on the programme the running stake for three-year-olds, half mile and repeat, and the 2:22 class trot.

The mile and repeat—Of the four entries all but America put in an appearance upon the course, and in drawing for positions Mollie Merrill secured the inside, Speculation second and Governor Neptune on the outside.

First Heat.—There was but little pool selling prior to the heat, there being such little choice between the three horses as to render the knowing ones anything but knowing. Some little trouble was experienced in getting the word. After three or four attempts, however, the drum was tapped and they got away fairly together, though Speculation faltered for an instant at the wire. Mollie having the inside drew away from the others on the lower turn, and Speculation, who was in the rear, closed up on Governor Neptune. Up the backstretch the mare increased her lead, and Neptune, in turn, upon Speculation, and so they ran until the half was reached, when the roan, letting out a link, placed his nose on a line with the Governor's saddle-girth. On the lower turn she fell back again and thenceforth was rear horse. Nearing the upper turn, the Governor was cut loose and ran up to the mare at a terrific pace. Down the homestretch the two came with a rush, the Governor beaten half a length to the finish, the last quarter being run in :26½. Mollie winning by a length in 1:48. Speculation a fair third.

Second Heat.—In the few pools sold Mollie ruled the favorite, though Neptune had his friends, several outside bets having been made upon his winning the heat. The three horses started from the wire upon perfectly even terms. Running all in a bunch to the turn, Neptune reached the backstretch a half length in advance, with Speculation on his flank and the mare at his tail. Up the stretch they raced, Neptune increasing his lead to a length and the other two on almost even terms. Around the turn and to the half-mile pole little change was made in positions, though it was evident to close observers that the mare had enough and had all she could do to remain with the roan. On the lower turn Speculation closed up on the Governor, and the rider of the latter deliberately pulling him out into the center of the track, the roan slipped to the front like an arrow from the bow. The instant the roan went to the lead, the Governor, who had given it to him, raced after him at a tremendous pace, and as they dashed to the three-quarter pole it was nip and tuck. This was too much for the mare—her tail went up and she was practically out of the heat. Rounding the upper turn, Neptune closed up strong on the roan, and the race thence on to the finish was a hard one, Speculation winning under the whip by two lengths in 1:47. At the completion of the heat Neptune was powerless to hold, and the horse put in an extra half mile or more at the top of his speed.

Third Heat.—Gov. Neptune not having won a heat in two was, under the provision of such cases, ruled out, leaving but Speculation and Mollie in the race. The former was considered to have a sure thing of it, and it so proved, for pulling away at the lower turn she was never headed during the heat. Mollie made two or three spurts, but it was no use, Speculation won with ease in 1:49.

SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY, SEPT. 17.—Running stake for three-year-olds, $25 entrance p. p., (closed Aug. 1, 1878), mile and repeat; Association adding $350, of which $100 to second horse; third horse to save stake.

S. A. Hitchcock's r g Speculation	3	1	1
Barney Martin's b f Mollie Merrill	1	3	2
Isaac Staple's s c Gov. Neptune	2	2	ro

The half-mile and repeat.—All four of the entries showed up at the bell-tap, and in position, Solomon Dick drew first, Springlet second, Effie Moore third, and Chicquita the outside. Mulky's gallant mare, as of old, numbered her friends by the score, and in the pools sold even to the other three in the field.

First heat—After some trouble with Springlet the word was given, Chiquita getting the worst of the send-off. Dick had the best of it, with Springlet and Effie on her flanks. Half way round the lower stretch Chiquita was fully fifty yards back of the others, and those looking so fondly to her winning grew sick at heart. But the plucky girl was at herself and tarried not in proving it. Before the backstretch was reached she was fairly flying, and as she went up and collared Effie, and then went for Springlet, the excitement knew no bounds. On the upper turn she reached Dick's tail, and Springlet too being now cut loose, the three went round the upper turn in a bunch. It was now that Chiquita had to do or die, for with Dick back to third place she had a tough one to master in Springlet, who had won the lead and ran as if he meant to keep it. Half way down the homestretch Springlet was a neck in advance, and then with a mighty effort the Kansas City mare plunged forward to even terms with Springlet, and as they passed under the wire Chiquita's head was in front and winning the best heat she ever ran in her life. Dick was a good third. Time 51¼, the quarter having been in 26 seconds.

Second Heat.—More trouble than yet experienced was occasioned in getting the horses to the score on anything like even terms. Finally the judge called the riders before the stand, and in his characteristic positive fashion gave them to understand that the foolishness must be stopped, and straightway it was. At the very next attempt all four horses got off on as dead a line as if they had been made to score by it. Around the lower turn they were all in a bunch, and on reaching the stretch Chiquita showed a little in front, and half way up was in the lead, but Springlet was hard upon her girth and it was evident that the race was between the two, Dick and Effie being as much out of it as if never in. On the upper turn Chiquita drew a clean length away from Sprinlet for a second, when the latter closed up with a rush. Down the homestretch, Chiquita put in her work, shaking herself entirely loose from Springlet, and beat her to the wire with ease, by a half dozen lengths, in 51 seconds. The others strung out behind with Dick fourth.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Running purse for all ages, one-half mile heat $100, to weight and rule, $75 to 1st, $25 to 2d.

Wm. Mulkey's ch m Chiquita	1	1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch m Springlet	2	2
Jas. B. Gray's b m Effie Moore	4	3
John Lynche's b g Solomon Dick	3	4

Time, 51¼, 51.

The 2:22 trot. All the entries but Scotland and Lady Turpin appeared upon the track. Dick Taylor drew the inside, Dame Trot second, Calmar third and Darby on the outside. In the pools Darby sold favorite at even figures against the field.

First heat. A perfect send-off was effected at the first attempt, the four horses coming to the wire in good order. Taylor left his feet before he had progressed ten rods, but was immediately caught and on the lower turn had a half length the best of Dame Trot. Darby broke badly and Calmar appeared to stand almost still. Just as the stretch was reached Taylor went up again and as soon down again, not losing his head. Up the stretch the Dame pulled up to the gray's neck, and alternated between there and the lead horse's wheel all the way to the lower turn. In the meantime Darby had closed up on Calmar, and the two appeared to be contented to stay behind and have it out for third place. Around the lower turn the Dame held Taylor on pretty near even terms, but up the stretch the gray drew away again, and on the upper turn had two lengths the best of it. Striking the stretch the Dame trotted so fast that Taylor left his feet and before he recovered the Dame was head and head with him. Nearing the wire Taylor was forced a half length in front, but just as the wire was reached he again broke and passed under it on a run; Dame Trot, who despite the gray's running was but a neck behind, was given the heat in 2:30¼. Darby third.

Second heat.—The pool selling was utterly demoralized, for Darby, the favorite, was nowhere in the first heat. No trouble, as usual when Dan Robinson is in the judge's stand, was experienced in the send-off, no horse having anything to boast of in the way of an advantage. Calmar dropped to the rear at once. Taylor broke at the lower turn and the Dame went to the fore, with Darby trotting in splendid form close upon her wheel. Up the backstretch the Dame drew away a couple of lengths, but reaching the upper turn, Darby closed up again, and the two had it hot down the stretch. On the lower turn the Dame again drew away from Darby, and on reaching the backstretch showed fully three lengths in front. Now came the prettiest exhibition of speed showed yet at the meeting. Darby cutting loose and trotting with tremendous force, drew up to the Dame, collared her at the upper turn and before the homestretch was reached had opened three lengths of daylight between him and the mare. But the Dame was not to be given the go-by so unceremoniously, and trotting splendidly, crowded Darby to the wire, the latter winning by a length in 2:27½, Taylor an excellent third, and but for his unfortunate propensity of breaking at the most critical times, might have been first, for at the intervals between breaks he showed great speed.

Third Heat.—The ease in which Darby won the previous heat made those on him quite jubilant, but others having their investments in the field were by no means disconsolate, the neat and steady movements of Dame Trot insuring a certainty on Darby should he ever leave his feet. The first attempt at a start was a success, and hardly was the lower turn reached before Taylor found himself in a pocket skillfully constructed by Darby and the Dame. Then the gray for a change took to a run. In the meantime Darby and the Dame went at each other for the lead, and up to the stretch a blanket would have covered both of them. Around the turn they struggled for the lead, and down the stretch first one and then the other shoved nose ahead, and at the half mile it was Darby's nose that was to the fore. Around the lower turn he drew away from the Dame three-fourths of a length and increased it to a full length on the backstretch. Thence on, Darby trotted exceedingly fast, gaining three lengths on the Dame at the upper turn and beating her to the wire by two lengths in 2:27½. Taylor came home on a dead run and was set to fourth place.

Fourth Heat.—Darby was so strong a favorite that pools against him could not be disposed of for love or money. The start was all the most exacting could demand, the four horses coming abreast to the wire and forming a beautiful sight. Darby and the Dame at once cut out the work, the other two having nothing to do but have it out for the third place. Up the backstretch Darby drew away a length, but the Dame closed up the gap almost instanter, and nearing the upper turn her nose was upon Darby's girth. She didn't stay there, however, as Darby made one of his bursts, and soon there were three lengths of daylight between him and the mare. From there on Darby had things all his own way, and won by two lengths, in the fastest time of the race, 2:27. Dick Taylor third.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Trotting purse, $1,000; 2:22 class.

Dan Mace's br g Darby	3	1	1	1
Chas. Green's bl m Dame Trot	1	2	2	2
W. H. Wilson's g g Dick Taylor	2	3	4	3
John Splan's b g Calmar	4	4	3	4

Time—2:30¼, 2:27½, 2:27¼, 2:27.

THIRD DAY—SEPT. 18.

The immense attendance continues. At two o'clock every available seat on the grand stand was taken; the reserved seat gallery was well filled and the private boxes occupied by an unusual number of spectators. A strong wind from the southwest made the position a little disagreeable by conveying over the stand from the rear quantities of dust, but the ten or twelve thousand people there assembled bore the affliction with the utmost good nature to the end.

The track had been thoroughly worked during the night and was in much better condition than it had been on either of the previous days. Kaw water had been freely used upon it; the drag had been thoroughly employed for eighteen hours, and all other things done that could be by the exposition company to put it in the best of order. The pools sold light, the chief interest centering on the 2:26 class. Dacota Maid, a chestnut mare owned by R. T. Knews, of Sioux City, Iowa, was the favorite among Kansas City people, they having seen her "go" last year; but knowing ones were not slow to back Nelia as second choice. The judges made an agreeable innovation on the programme in calling the 2:26 horses in advance of the running dash.

First Heat.—The horses scored twice without a start, when they were called before the judges' stand, and Trouble and Dacota Maid each fined $5. Another score was made, and again the recall sounded, and this time Dacota Maid was fined $10 and Nelia and Trouble each $5. On the fourth attempt all got well in line except Trouble, who was half a length behind when the word was given. The Maid left her feet at the first eighth, and Nelia went half a length in the lead before she regained her pace, Monroe third and Trouble last. At the quarter in 37 there was no change, and they passed the half-mile in the same order in 1:51. On the three-quarters Nelia and Dacota Maid closed the gap, and for an eighth they were neck and neck. Monroe left his feet and Trouble took third place, but lost it down the homestretch, the blind horse showing unexpected qualities and regaining his position. Down the homestretch Nelia and the Maid came at a thundering pace, the former leading, with the other at the wheel, and under the string they went in 2:27¼, Nelia taking the heat by a length, Dacota Maid second, Monroe third and Trouble last.

Second heat.—At the call of the auctioneer, buyers responded freely. There was little change in the bids, the Maid still ruling first choice, with Nelia a strong second. At the third they went over the score well in line, Nelia a neck in the lead. Up the first quarter Nelia led with the Maid's nose at the wheel, Monroe three lengths behind and Trouble pressing on for third place. At the half Nelia and the Maid had not changed positions, and Monroe and Trouble passed wheel and wheel together in 1:11. They were the same at the three-quarters in 1:46, and came down the homestretch in front of the grand stand at a tremendous pace, Nelia trotting free and the Maid under the whip. Here Nelia swung out of her position at the pole into second place, and with the Maid's nose at her wheel, went under the wire in 2:26¼, Monroe and Trouble in the order named, and just in distance. The judges ruled the heat to Dakota Maid on account of foul driving on the part of Nelia down the homestretch, giving Nelia fourth place. The decision gave general satisfaction, and was greeted with cheers from the grand stand when the Maid's name and time were hung out at the "tower."

Third heat.—Pool selling was not brisk after the second heat. It was evident the bay mare was the better horse if she had the staying qualities; but the friends of the Maid disliked to give her up. With but little selling the horses were called and got the "go" at the second attempt, Dakota Maid at the pole, and Nelia on the outside. The Maid had the advantage of a neck at the start, as well as the inside, but at the first eighth Nelia took the lead from her and held it to the end of the heat, with the Maid struggling hard with her nose at the wheel. Monroe went up on the last half and Trouble took second place, both barely passing inside the distance pole. Nelia went under the string in 2:27½, and took the heat amid the shouts of a thousand voices from the grand stand.

Fourth Heat.—No time was lost in getting the horses on the track, and at the second trial they were sent off. Nelia took the lead at the start. At the half she was three lengths in the lead, with the Maid second, Trouble third, and Monroe last. On the last half Nelia increased her distance to five lengths and went under the string in 2:30; Dacota Maid second, Trouble third, and Monroe fourth.

SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 18.—Trotting purse, 2:26 class, $700; mile heats, best 2 in 3.

S. W. Brunneman, b m Nelia	1	4	1	1
R. T. Knews, ch m Dacota Maid	2	1	2	2
Thos. Drew, ch s Monroe	3	3	3	4
W. C. Meyers, b g Trouble	4	4	4	3

Time—2:27¼, 2:26¼, 2:27½, 2:30.

The second race was a mile and a half dash, running race: the entries were Florence Payne, Startle, Crazy Jane, LeRoi and Aunt Winnie. They were given positions as in the order named, with Florence Payne at the pole. A good start was given. Startle led at the eighth, with LeRoi a close second, Winnie third and Payne fourth. At the quarter they were all in a bunch out of which Startle pulled and led at the half with LeRoi still second. On the next quarter LeRoi took the

lead with Startle second, Winnie third and Payne fourth, and Jane last. At the mile LeRoi and Payne were neck and neck, with Startle third. On the last half LeRoi ran only half a length ahead, passing under the wire in 2:42, Florence Payne second, Startle third, Aunt Winnie fourth, and Crazy Jane last, completing a beautiful mile and a half dash.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Running purse; open to all; dash of one and a half miles; $200.

Barnes & West, b g LeRoi	1
Isaac Staples, s f Florence Payne	2
J. W. Stokes, bl h Startle	3
R. L. Harper, br m Aunt Winnie	4
Jacob Crosswhite, br m Crazy Jane	5

Time—2:42.

The 2:40 trot.—The entries were Billy Boy, Charlie C., Tuckaho, Lucy Smith, Lady Alice, Orphan Girl, Blanche and Royal Chief. Billy Boy was awarded the poll; the others in the order named. For the number of entries a fine send-off was given on the second scoring. Billy Boy took the lead at the start and held it to the end of the race; at the first quarter he was closely pressed by Tuckaho, who soon yielded that position to Orphan Girl, and so they crossed the half, finishing the heat in the same order in 2:32—all others in a bunch and saving their distance. The heat was a fine one for its class, and the race bid fair to be to the end one of the most interesting of the week.

Second heat.—$20 to $2 on Billy Boy against the field, with no takers. The second heat on the part of the Boy was a repetition of the first. He took the lead from the first, with Tuckaho a close second all round, and Lucy Smith a good third. The others alternately bunched and strung out, all being inside the distance stand when Billy Boy went under the wire in 2:32 at a jog, and was pulled up inside of fifty feet of the score.

Third heat.—When the third heat was called the horses were soon on the track. It was full a quarter past six. The first score was made, and the horses were over in bad shape, the recall being sounded. They went an eighth to turn, where Lady Alice fouled with the fence and lightened her sulky by three or four spokes. The damage was repaired as well as possible, and the horses were again started, getting off at the third scoring. Darby, as before, led from the start, pressed in turn by Tuckaho and Charley C., the latter securing second place in the heat made in 2:31¼.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Trotting purse for 2:40 class, $500, mile heats, best 2 in 3.

Henry Kelly's b g Billy Boy	1	1	1
C. W. Phillips' s g Tuckaho	3	2	3
Jerry Dunn's b m Lady Alice	8	4	8
R. C. Pate's b m Orphan Girl	2	6	5
Edwin D. Bither's b m Charley S	5	5	2
H. A. Benoist's b m Blanche	7	7	7
Geo. Haight's ch s Royal Chief	6	8	8
Fayette Smith's b m Lucy Smith	4	3	4

Time—2:32, 2:32, 2:31¼.

FOURTH DAY—SEPT. 19.

This was Kansas City day at the Exposition, and a glorious day it was. Not less than twenty-five thousand people witnessed the races, while as many more were viewing the wonders of nature, art and manufacture in various parts of the grounds. The entire grand stand was one mass of humanity, men, women and children, all out en masse, and uniting to make the occasion the grandest holiday of the year. The track was in most excellent condition, having been again thoroughly wet, scraped and rolled until it was as smooth and firm as any track in the country. Two o'clock came and with it came a sky, overcast, to be sure, as it had been all day, but with here and there a rift, through which the sun's rays occasionally poured in sufficient force to remind the large concourse of spectators of what the day would have been had it come without a cloud. At five o'clock the clouds began to let down their first drops of rain, and at the close of the day a regular rain-storm had set in. The judges, at the regular hour, appeared on the stand, the bell was sounded and the horses appeared in the free-to-all stallion race. The entries were Scott's Thomas, Bonesetter and Indianapolis. They were given positions in the order named, Thomas at the pole. In the pools Bonesetter sold at $20, the others in the field at $10. The horses were called prompt at 2 o'clock, and came down to the score on the fifth trial, and were given the "word," with Indianapolis a length and a half in the lead, Bonesetter was a length behind at the first eighth, and Thomas last by the same distance. They passed the half in the same order, Thomas off his feet. It was impossible to catch the quarters in consequence of the thousands of spectators who had been admitted inside the circle. At the three-quarters they came again in sight, Bonesetter at Indianapolis' wheel, and turned the homestretch neck and neck. The spectators on the grand stand set up a shout of approval, Indianapolis went off his feet, and Bonesetter led under the wire by a nose in 2:27. Thomas on the last half had shown a splendid burst of speed and closed the long gap that had been made between him and second place, when he went off his feet, to four lengths.

The wind was blowing almost a gale, and swept clouds of dust over the grand stand and along the track, interfering greatly with the comfort of the spectators, if not with the speed of the horses.

Second Heat.—At the close of the first heat Rarus was shown upon the track for exercise, but withdrawn the moment the stallions were called. They were prompt to the time. They got off at the third scoring, Bonesetter and Indianapolis in a row, Thomas a length and a half in the rear. At the eighth Bonesetter led by a neck, Thomas still two lengths in the rear. On the next quarter Indianapolis and Bonesetter were neck and neck, when Bonesetter went up and Indianapolis went a half length in front in 1:11. The horses were again lost behind the crowd, and when they reappeared Indianapolis was up and third, with Thomas crowding Bonesetter. They turned the last quarter wheel and wheel, and came at a lightning pace down the homestretch, Bonesetter under the whip and Thomas trotting free. Bonesetter left his feet, made a skip or two, and Thomas won the heat by a neck in 2:25¼; Bonesetter second and Indianapolis last.

Third heat.—In the pools Bonesetter still sold the favorite at $20 to $10 against the field. The wind increased rather than abated, and the dust at times was almost blinding. The horses were brought on the track immediately after Rarus made his first heat. Considerable time was lost in scoring, and after the fifth attempt Indianapolis and Bonesetter were each fined $5. On the second scoring thereafter the horses were off all in a row. Thomas broke soon after passing the score. The quarter was passed with Bonesetter and Indianapolis neck and neck. On the next eighth Indianapolis had fallen back to Bonesetter's wheel, and at the half led by a nose, but lost it on the next eighth. From that out Bonesetter had it all his own way, leading Indianapolis three lengths over the score. Thomas, who had twice broke badly, being third by four lengths. Time, 2:27¾.

A good start was had at the second trial. Thomas went off his feet, and Bonesetter took the lead by half a length, held over the quarter and round to the half-mile, when Indianapolis was with him neck and neck, crowding him for the lead. At the next quarter Indianapolis was at his wheel, and Thomas three lengths behind, and these positions were held to the end of the heat. Bonesetter going under the wire with Indianapolis at his wheel, in 2:27¾. Thomas three lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 19, 1878.—Free to all stallions, $1,500; $900 to first, $400 to 2d, $200 to 3d.

Han Hibbard, Bonesetter, b s	1	2	1	1
W. H. Wilson, Indianapolis, Sr. s	2	3	2	3
T. O'Conner, Scott's Thomas, b s	3	1	3	2

Time—2:27¾, 2:25¼, 2:27¾.

The grand event of the day was the trot of Rarus against time—2:17¼. Splan had promised to go inside those figures if the track was put in first-class condition. The exposition managers had left nothing in that direction to be desired, and the horse and driver were there to redeem their part of the contract. He showed for the first time immediately after the first heat in the stallion race, and came out for his first heat after the stallions had made their second record of the day. After a preliminary warming up, he passed the score, and was given the "go." At a fine stride he swept by the quarter in 36, reached the half in 1:09 without a skip, and in 1:45 he was at the three-quarters. The track in front of the grand stand had been invaded by the crowd, and at least five hundred men and boys were there, scarcely leaving an avenue wide enough for the horse and sulky to pass. The horse hesitated a little to enter this gap, lined on the other side by a fence capped by human beings, but without a skip or a misstep in the whole heat, he came along this living wall, which was yelling itself hoarse, on the homestretch, and went under the wire in 2:22¾.

The stallions were again sent off. The quarter was passed in 35, the half again in 1:09, and the next quarter in 1:43½, and once more entered the driving avenue on the homestretch, which had been widened somewhat by the energetic marshals, and went under the wire in 2:17.

When the figures were hung out, the thousands on the grounds sent up such a cheer as had never been heard before under that part of the heavens, and the crowd gathered around the little horse ready to worship him. This is within one second of the best time Rarus has ever made on a half-mile track, and with the exception of his 2:16 at Toledo the past Spring, is the best on record.

Third Heat.—After the word was given Rarus again struck one of those immense strides, which he appears to make without the least exertion, and was over the quarter in 35 and duplicated the 1:09 of the last heat at the half mile. He lost a second on the next quarter and came down the homestretch in 2:18, completing the two fastest consecutive heats on record.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Special for Rarus to beat 2:17¼, three one-mile heats, $1,000. Time, 2:22¾, 2:17, 2:18.

The Kansas City cup race sweepstakes for all ages, 2½ mile dash, was the next race on the day's programme. The starters were Gov. Neptune, Trump, Sweetheart and Bill Dillon, and they drew positions in the order named. Several times they failed to get off, but at last they were given the word, Bill Dillon taking the lead, the others in a bunch. The first quarter was made by Dillon in 26, when they began to string out, Neptune running second; the half was passed in 55, and the three-quarters in 1:22; and at the mile Dillon still led a length, with Neptune second, in 1:51. There was no change on the next quarter, which was passed in 2:18, the three quarters in 2:45. The wind now blew a gale, and the horses were hid from view of the grand stand; the three-quarters in 3:14, with Neptune at Dillon's heels, on which he ran in front of the grand stand, and fell, rolling over his driver, who was seriously injured, while the other horses shot along the next quarter in 3:43, and Dillon went under the string five lengths ahead of Sweetheart in 4:12, winning the race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Kansas City Cup for all ages, dash of 2½ miles, $500; $150 to second, $50 to third.

G. B. Morris' Bill Dillon b g	1
Thomas V. Welsh's Sweetheart, b f	2
Stokes & Elmore's Trump, b h	3

Time, 4:12½.

The running race, open to all, mile and repeat, was next called. The entries were Gabrielle, Startle, Florence Payne, Springlet, Mollie Merrill, Blondin and Coronation. They secured positions in the order named, with Gabrielle at the pole. They got a send-off after a few scorings. It was impossible to distinguish the colors or to follow the horses. The drivers and riders all this week have entered under one color and worn another after they were entered on the programme, to their own disadvantage and the disgust of all who have attended the races. While the run was progressing it commenced raining. The official score shows that the quarter was made in 27, the half in 54, three-quarters in 121, and the mile in 149. Springlet went under the wire first, Merrill second, Blondin third, and Gabrielle, Payne and Startle in the order named. Coronation was distanced.

Second Heat.—It was raining when the second heat was called, as well as growing dark. The riders appeared determined to force the race over until morning, and the consequence was the drum was tapped as the horses went over the score with Mollie Merrill on a second-still at the post. She started, however, and in turn passed the whole bunch except Florence Payne, coming in a close second, which position she was awarded, Payne winning the heat. It was now nearly dark and raining hard, and the next heat was postponed until the next morning when it will be run for by Springlet and Florence Payne; all others distanced and ruled out in consequence of not winning a heat. In this heat Blondin and Startle both slipped on the track and threw their riders, who escaped with a few bruises.

FIFTH DAY—SEPT. 20.

The track was heavy from the heavy night's rain. The unfinished mile and repeat race was first in order. Florence Payne had the pole. The start was given at two o'clock, both horses getting off together at the first trial. Springlet led two lengths at the first quarter. At the half-mile Payne was at her flank and in the next eight they were running neck and neck, Payne led two lengths near the three quarters, but lost it before passing that pole, Springlet, going under the wire and winning the heat and race in 1:53½.

SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 20, 1878.—Running purse, open to all. Mile and repeat. $250; $175 to 1st, $75 to 2d. Seven entries, all at the start.

Oak Glen Stable's s f Florence Payne	1	2	1
L. A. Hitchcock's ch m Springlet	2	1	2

Time—1:49, 1:49¾, 1:53½.

After the last heat was announced the judges declared all pools and bets off in consequence of the bad start given the second heat on the previous night.

The next race was the Running Sweepstakes, dash three-quarter mile. The entries were Mollie McIntosh, Moses, Ambuscade and Chiquita. At the start McIntosh led a length, with the others in a row. McIntosh led over the first quarter in 27, with Chiquita second, Ambuscade third and Moses last. Chiquita was soon at Mc's flank, and at the half led two lengths in 54. Ambuscade here took second place, and without change of position they went under the wire, Chiquita winning the race in 1:23 by two lengths, Ambuscade second, McIntosh and Moses last.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Running sweepstakes, dash ¾ mile; entrance fee $10; Association to add $50.

Wm. Mulkey's c m Chiquita	1
Owens & Co.'s s f Ambuscade	2
J. J. Widdin's s f Mollie McIntosh	3
R. M. Cullock's b h Moses	0

The next race, the running stake for two-year-olds, dash one mile, was then called. The entries were Ella T., Mathilde, Gabriel, Annie D. and Athelstane. Mathilde won the pole, with Athelstane in the second place, Annie D. third, Gabriel fourth and Ella T. on the outside. At the first quarter Annie D. led in 26, and at the half the two grays were almost neck and neck, going by the pole in 50, Gabriel in the lead. On the third-quarter Ella T ran up to second and Annie D. went to third; time, 23. Down the homestretch there was a beautiful struggle for the first place between Annie D. and Gabriel, the former going under the string in 1:53½ and taking the heat and race by a neck, Gabriel second, Annie D. third, Mathilde fourth and Althelstane last.

SUMMARY.

Running stake for two-year-olds, $25 entrance, p. p. dash one mile. Association to add $200; $100 to 1st, $75 to 2d, 3d horse to save his stakes.

L. A. Hitchcock's b f Ella T.	1
R. B. Filmore's b f Mathilde	4
Frank West's g c Gabriel	2
J. D. Cushenbury's g f Annie D	3
Isaac Staples' b c Athlestane	4

SPECIAL MATCH RACE.

The next race on the programme was the special between Calmar and Dick Taylor, best three in five, in harness. Calmar was given the pole, but Taylor was half a length in the lead when they were over the score on the second attempt. Before passing the stand, Taylor left his feet and Calmar went three lengths in front. At the quarter Taylor was half a length in the lead, and in this order they went by the three-quarters and entered the homestretch, where Calmar made a dash for the heat. Calmar won by half a neck in 2:41.

Second heat.—This heat was almost a duplicate of the first. Each horse alternately took the lead. The horses went under the string and making a dead heat in 2:44¾.

Third heat.—Taylor took the lead from the start and held it to the end of the race. Both horses made the usual number of breaks. Taylor winning the heat by half a length in 2:33¾.

Fourth Heat.—Taylor, as usual, was first under the string at the start, and led three lengths at the quarter. At the half they were neck and neck, and Calmar held the lead to the three-quarters, and was not headed afterwards. Time, 2:30½.

Fifth Heat.—No time was lost in getting the horses off. Contrary to all expectation it was Calmar that this time took the lead at the quarter, lapped by Taylor to the half. The gray made a fine burst of speed on the homestretch, but the heat was won by Calmar in 2:26½.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Special match race $200; mile heats, three in five to harness.

John Splan's b g Calmar	1	0	2	1	1
J. G. Fuller's g g Dick Taylor	2	0	1	2	2

Time—2:41, 2:44¾, 2:33¾, 2:30½, 2:26½.

and last came Up and Up. There was a magnificent burst of speed down the homestretch, Edwin B. going under the wire first, Mollie Pitcher second, Ned S. third, Tekonsha fourth, Berryhill fifth and Up and Up last. Time, 2:39¾.

Fourth Heat.—When the horses were called, Up und Up had been withdrawn, leaving but five to start. Edwin B. at once took first position and held it all around the course. At the half, Ned S. and Berryhill were going nose and nose, and they passed the three-quarter pole all in a bunch, Ned S. a neck in advance of Berryhill and a length behind Edwin B., Mollie Pitcher and Tekonsha neck and neck and well up. They came down the homestretch in a bunch and went under the wire, Edwin B. leading by a length, Berryhill, second; Ned S., third; Tekonsha, fourth, and Mollie Pitcher, fifth.

The 2:35 race Edwin B. won the pole with Ned S., Mollie Pitcher, Up and Up, Tekonsha and Carry Berryhill, stationed in the order named.

First Heat.—On the fourth scoring the horses were sent off. Edwin B. took the lead with Ned S. second, and the others in a bunch. At the turn for the homestretch Edwin B. pulled out of place and shut Ned S. out of position. Edwin B. went under the wire the leader by two lengths, with Ned S. second. The judges set him back to sixth place for foul driving, giving Ned S. first, Tekonsha second, and Berryhill, Up and Up, and Mollie Pitcher in the order named. Time, 2:39¾.

Second Heat.—The horses got a fair send-off, and Edwin at once went to the front, passing the quarter half a length in advance of Ned S., with Tekonsha third, and Berryhill and Up and Up going neck and neck. From this out Edwin B. had the heat all his own way, Ned S. a close second. The horses went under the wire—Edwin B. leading, in 2:35¼, Ned S. second, and Berryhill, Tekonsha, Up and Up, and Mollie Pitcher following in the order named.

Third Heat.—Edwin B. took first place from the start, with Ned S. second at the quarter, Tekonsha third and Mollie Pitcher and Up and Up fourth, going locked, Berryhill last. At the half Edwin still led Ned two lengths, while Berryhill was going with his nose at Ned's wheel, followed by Mollie Pitcher, and the others in a bunch. At the three-quarters Berryhill was neck and neck with Ned S., and Tekonsha and Mollie Pitcher were a length in the rear, in the same positions.

SAME DAY.—Trotting purse, 2:35 class, $500; $300 to first; $150 to second; $50 to third.

Ed. D. Bithers' bl g Edwin B	6	1	1	1
Ed. Corrigan's br g Ned S	1	2	2	2
I. H. Benoist's b m Carry Berryhill	3	3	5	3
Dan. Hibbard's br s Tekonsha	2	4	3	5
M. Howland's br m Mollie Pitcher	5	6	4	4
A. Gillespie's b g Up and Up	4	5	6	dr

Time, 2:39¾, 2:35½, 2:39¾, 2:39½.

The free-to-all purse of $1,251, mile heats, 3 in 5 in harness, was called between heats in the 2:35 class. In no race of the day was the heavy condition of the track more to be regretted than this. Hopeful and Great Eastern were the entries.

The first heat was a pattern for all three. Hopeful led all the way to the wire by from half a length to three without a skip. Hopeful was a length the winner in 2:32½.

Second Heat.—Hopeful led a length at the first quarter and at the half Great Eastern was at his wheel. They went the next eighth lapped, but Great Eastern broke and Hopeful passed the three quarters a length in the lead, a distance he had doubled when they went under the wire in 2:27¾.

Third Heat.—Hopeful had it all his own way, leading a half length at the half and a full length down the last eighth in 2:25½. The race was a fine exhibition of speed and fine trotting.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Trotting purse, free for all, $1,250; $750 to 1st, $350 to 2d, $150 to 3d.

Dan Mace's g g Hopeful	1	1	1
Ira E. Bride's b g Great Eastern	2	2	2

Time—2:32½, 2:27¾, 2:25½.

Ned Forrest was shown on the track and at the close of the races gave an exhibition heat around the course to satisfy the spectators.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY—SEPT. 21.

The 2:19 class race was first called. The entries were Albermarle, Little Fred, Lucille and Adelaide.

First Heat.—The second trial gave them the word, with Lucille the best of the start. At the eighth Albermarle was slightly in the lead, with Little Fred trotting at her wheel, Lucille third and Adelaide last. When the quarter was reached Albermarle and Little Fred were going neck and neck, and Adelaide and Lucille following three lengths behind. There was but little change in the last half, Albemarle and Little Fred alternating for the lead by a neck. They came along the homestretch neck and neck, and Albemarle went under the wire half a length in the lead in 2:25, Little Fred second, Adelaide third and Lucille fourth.

Second Heat.—Albemarle went up at the first eighth, and Little Fred took the lead at the quarter. At the half Adelaide was trotting at his wheel, Albemarle five lengths behind, and Lucille driving hard to save distance. On the three-quarters Little Fred struck a run and held it for a hundred yards, Adelaide still trotting at the wheel, Lucille and Albemarle closing up distance. Down the homestretch the two horses came in fine shape, Little Fred leading half a length under the wire, in 2:23½, with Adelaide second, Albemarle third, and Lucille last. The judges decided it a dead heat between Little Fred and Adelaide, in consequence of the former's running, and gave the others the positions named.

Third Heat—Was up to its time one of the best of the week. Little Fred took the lead from the "go," with Adelaide second, Albemarle third and Lucille fourth at the eighth. At the quarter Adelaide was at Fred's wheel, but lost two lengths again when they passed the half score, crowded up to the wheel at the three-quarters and came down the homestretch neck and neck with the favorite in the pools, who won the heat by a neck in 2:24, Adelaide second, Albemarle third and Lucille last.

Fourth Heat.—Three heats had now been trotted in most unexpected time, and in one of them the favorite, Little Fred, in the pools had been beaten and in another set back as a dead heat. The pools were disorganized; Adelaide, who had not yet taken a heat, but who had made the dead heat with Little Fred, and come in on the third but a neck behind, ruled the favorite. The night previous she had sold slow at $2 in pools of $10; now she sold $20 to $10 against the field. At the quarter Little Fred led half a length, with Adelaide second, Albemarle third, and Lucille last. They went past the half in the same order, except that the second and third horses had changed positions, and the gray was now last. At the three-quarters Fred still led, with Adelaide second and breaking, and Lucille third, Albemarle, who had strained a leg, way behind. At the turn of the last eighth all three were in a row and came down the home-run on the most beautiful trial of speed ever witnessed on any course. Lucille, trotting a perfect Rarus gait, came to the side of Little Fred at the last fifty yards, and went hub to hub with him until she reached the score, where she threw her head up and shot her nose first under the wire in 2:26½, Adelaide half a length behind, and Albemarle last. The spectators fairly rose in their seats as the horses swept by, and again the bottom was knocked out of the pool-box.

Fifth heat.—When the horses appeared for the fifth heat Albemarle had been withdrawn. No time was lost in getting off. Adelaide and Lucille going under one blanket, and Little Fred with his nose half way down their sulkys. At the quarter Adelaide led a length, and Fred was second; Lucille again came up and showed her nose in the daylight in front of him, but went up as they came near the half, and remained at third. She would not be denied, however, and again went to the second place, holding it by a length at the three-quarters, which was passed at 1:50, and down the homestretch she crowded Adelaide for the first place, and had her nose to the bay mare's quarter when she left her feet for an instant, and Adelaide took the heat by a length, in 2:26¼, Lucille second, and Little Fred third.

Sixth heat.—Horsemen and spectators began to open their eyes and refer to their memories. Five consecutive heats had been trotted in as good time as any five over a half-mile course on record, and should 2:27 be beaten in the next heat, the best six consecutive heats on record over a half-mile track would be scored at the 1878 meeting of the Kansas City Exposition. The horses were brought out and started up the track for the score. The multitude on the grand stand was feverish with excitement when the go was given, and the horses were off. At the eighth the horses were in a row, but at the quarter Adelaide lead a length, with Lucille second and Little Fred last, and when the half was reached, Little Fred and Lucille were neck and neck for second place, time, 1:12, and Adelaide two lengths in the lead. They crossed the three-quarters with the little bay mare still first, Fred second, and Lucille third, in 1:49, daylight just visible between them, and went by the grand stand and under the wire all in a string, 2:25½.

Seventh Heat.—The best record for six consecutive heats had been beaten on the Kansas City course, and another was still to be scored. It was an honor to the Exposition managers, who had brought the best flyers in the land to the home track, and also to Judge Don Robinson who had so administered his duties that every race had been driven on the square, and the horses were started that the best might win. Off they went for the seventh heat, Adelaide leading at the eighth, with Little Fred and Lucille neck and neck at the quarter in 36. They turned the half, with Lucille second, in 1:12, and were in the same order at the three-quarters, in 1:48, Adelaide four lengths in the lead. Down in front of the grand stand, Splan held in the little bay to keep her from beating Forest's best time on the same course, and the others closed up a portion of the gap, Adelaide going under the wire at a jog in 2:24¾, Lucille second and Little Fred last, making the best seven consecutive heats on record. It must have been a proud moment to John Splan, who has not only driven the fastest trotter in the world on his best mile, but has also driven the mare that has scored the winning heats in the best consecutive seven heats trotting race on a half-mile course that stands on the record. It was a glorious day and is a glorious record all round the board.

SUMMARY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., September 21, 1878.—Trotting purse, 2:19 class, $1,000; $600 to 1st, $300 to 2d, $100 to 3d.

John Splan's b m Adelaide	3	0	2	3	1	1	1
M. Higbee's b g Little Fred	2	0	1	2	3	2	3
R. C. Pate's b m Lucille	4	4	4	1	2	3	2
Frank Van Ess' g g Albemarle	1	3	3	4	dr		

Time—2:25, 2:23½, 2:24, 2:26½, 2:26¾, 2:25½, 2:24¾.

Ned Forrest.—Immediately after the first heat in the 2:19 class, Ned Forrest was brought upon the track and was greeted with cheers. After warming up he was sent off. He broke badly after passing the first quarter in 35½, and again at the half as he went by in 1:11. He reached the three-quarters at a lightning stride in 1:47, and passed under the wire in 2:22½. After another heat by the 2:19 horses, Forrest again appeared and went the second mile, making the first quarter in 35¾, the half in 1:14, three-quarters in 1:49, and the mile in 2:25¾.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 106.)

Fish and Fishing.

BY FRED MATHER.

Forty—Less One.

BY JAMES RICHARDSON.

Over by the tangled thicket,
  Where the level meets the hill,
Where the mealy alder bushes
  Crowd around the ruined mill,
Where the thrushes whistle early,
  Where the midges love to play,
Where the nettles, tall and stinging,
  Guard the vine-obstructed way,
Where the tired brooklet lingers
  In a quiet little pool,
Mistress Salmo Fontinalis
  Keeps a very private school.

Forty little speckled beauties
  Come to learn of her, each day,
How to climb the foaming rapids,
  Where the flashing sunbeams play,—
How to navigate the eddies,
  How to sink and how to rise,
How to watch for passing perils,
  How to leap for passing flies,—
When to play upon the surface,
  When beneath the stones to hide,—
All the secrets of the water,
  All brook learning, true and tried;—

"That's a good-for-nothing skipper;"
  "That's a harmless yellow-bird;"
"That's the flicker of the sunshine,
  When the alder-leaves are stirred;"
"That's the shadow of a cloudlet;"
  "That's a squirrel come to drink;"
"That—look out for him, my darlings!—
  He's a fierce and hungry mink;"
"That's the ripple on the water,
  When the winds the wavelets stir;"
"That—snap quick, my little hearties!—
  That's a luscious grasshopper."

So the clever Mistress Salmo
  Gives her counsel, day by day,—
Teaching all the troutly virtues,
  All life's lessons, grave and gay.
Well she knows the flashing terror
  Of King Fisher's sudden fall!
Well she knows the lurking danger
  Of the barb'd hook, keen and small!
Well she tries to warn her pupils
  Of all evils, low and high!
But, alas! the vain young triflers
  Sometimes disobey—and die!

What was that which passed so quickly,
  With a slender shade behind?
What is that which stirs the alders
  When no ripple tells of wind?
What sends Mistress Salmo darting
  Underneath the stones in fear?—
Crying, "Hide yourselves, my darlings!
  Our worst enemy is near!"
"I am bound to understand it,"
  Says one self-proud speckle-side;
"When I see the danger's real,
  Then, if need be, I can hide."

So he waits alone and watches,
  Sees the shadow pass again,
Sees a fly drop on the water,—
  Dashes at it, might and main.
"Missed it! Well," he says, "I never!
  That's the worst jump made to-day!
Here another comes—now for it!"
  Splash! He's in the air—to stay!
When the alders cease to tremble,
  Silence comes and sun-glints shine,
Mistress Salmo Fontinalis
  Calls the roll,—just thirty-nine!

—*St. Nicholas for July.*

Letter from our Fishing Editor.—No. 5.

GLOUCESTER, MASS.

The United States Commission on Fish and Fisheries certainly have no reason to complain of this station in the matter of either new forms or the discovery of old ones not before known on our coast.

This week two new Gadoids (*gadus*, a codfish, *oid*, likeness,) have been found, one of them of a beautiful blue, and called by the fisherman who brought it in, a "blue hake," as it was correctly recognized by him to be a relative of the hake. These two species have been diagnosed and will appear on the records as *Haloporphyrus viola* and *Phycis chesteri* of Goode and Bean.

A look down into the water at the Fish Commission wharf, or any other, in fact, surprises one at the great number of common star fish. The bottom is almost covered with them, and they are clustered on the barnacles which adhere to the piles.

I wonder if star-fish eat barnacles! They eat many, if not all, shell-bearing molluska besides these; all the perriwinkles, clams, snails, etc., but I really can't say as to the barnacles.

There are no oysters here for them to destroy, and if the star-fish does eat barnacles in any quantity we must allow that there may be good even in a "five-fingered jack," whom the oystermen hate so heartily. He who cuts a star-fish in two is hardly entitled to be considered as a benefactor, at least oystermen would not so consider him; for by this means he causeth two star-fish to grow where but one grew before; for, as there are usually five "fingers," the part that has three draws and fills, and so does the little fellow who holds only a pair.

Going up toward the laboratory I met Mr. Goode and knew by the smile that so gracefully curled below his mustache that a new fish was near, and leading the way to the ice-house, he showed a fine specimen of the black dog-fish of Greenland (*Centroscyllium fabricii*), never before found on the coast of the United States. Just then Dr. Bean called to "come and see one that is farther from home than that," and on going over, there lay a stranger whom the Doctor introduced to me as a Portuguese shark whose name was *Centroscymnus cœlolepis*. I did not attempt to speak the stranger's name. You will probably find that it is Greek for something or other, and all that I know is that it is Greek to me.

Three chimæras have been found here, and their monstrous appearance, diabolical face and general get-up brings vividly to mind some old half-forgotten night-mares, and as for the alepidosaurus, I am only waiting for them to get one four times as long, to say: "There I always said that there *were* sea-serpents."

As there were giants in *those* days, so there are sea monsters in these, and every year is bringing them to light. See Coup's big squid that has been laughed at as a creation of the brains of Pliny, Claudius Ælianus and Eric Pontoppidan; and now that we have the fish that fills the picture in the alepidosaurus of *five* feet, who will say that it may not reach *forty?*

Looking on these strange and savage forms, the answer of the fisherman in "Pericles" is brought to mind:

"Master, I marvel how fishes live in the sea."

"Why, as men do a-land; the great ones eat up the little ones."

And one wonders that some species exist at all amid so many enemies; yet when we consider the enormous fecundity of a small unarmed fish like the herring our wonder turns backward and asks why they do not fill the sea, until we are forced to hide behind a generalizing theory that the balance is kept up by a regular system of increase and decrease.

That is all very well, but did you ever ask what law regulates the movements of the animal man? Why do certain trains leave New York for Buffalo every day at a certain hour, with a fixed number of cars, and only a slight variation in the number of passengers? Why do not fishes that have always, in the memory of man, been rare, become extinct?

Those forms which we consider "rare" or "new," because undescribed, may, however, have been taken quite often by men who paid no attention to them further than to remark upon their singularity, and either eat them or throw them away.

Concerning the names of fishes, it is evident that the original ones given by Adam have been lost, mislaid, and, in some cases, highly mixed, for we read: "And Adam gave names to all cattle and fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field, and what Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof." But the difficulty in regard to fish was the impossibility of interviewing them, or of their coming to him. Milton tries to explain why Adam did not name fish which he had never seen, by saying:

"Each bird and beast behold
After their kinds; I bring them to receive
From thee their names; and *understand the same*
Of fish within their watery residence;
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change
Their element, to draw the thinner air."

This being the case, Professor Baird is obliged to detail Messrs. Goode and Bean to complete this portion of the work that was skirked by our common ancestor, and has not previously been brought to the notice of other naturalists.

There is so much to see at Gloucester, for a person whose tastes incline to fish, scenery, and sea-side pleasures, that one hardly knows what to do next. In the matter of scenery, there are some grand views of the ruggedest kind of rocks, round which the raggedest of rascals might run without making much headway. Last evening, from an immense boulder on the far side of East Gloucester, we saw the wreck of the Leopard to the northeast, while in the southwest Boston light was distinctly visible.

From my window looking south, and down out of the harbor, can be seen the dreaded "Norman's Woe," some four miles off, its storm-worn outline still more softened by distance, and rearing its back like a huge tortoise inviting shipwreck.

The rock has been rendered famous by Longfellow's terrible description of the wreck of the Hesperus, and the hard, cruel rock recalls that Winter night, when—

"Colder and louder blew the wind,
A gale from the northeast;
The snow fell hissing in the brine
And the billows frothed like yeast."

But the skipper laughed to scorn the advice of the old sailor who "had sailed the Spanish main," and who wished to "put into yonder port," and he vowed that he could "weather the roughest gale that ever wind did blow," and calling his little daughter,

"He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat
Against the stinging blast;
He cut a rope from a broken spar
And bound her to the mast."

Then the child hears the fog-bells which, in her innocence, she thinks are those of churches, and her father begins to realize his awful situation, and tries to get to sea, but all too late.

"O father, I see a gleaming light!
O say, what may it be?
But the father answered never a word,
A frozen corpse was he."

And the terrible picture of this frozen man lashed to the helm, with the gleam of the lantern flaring through the falling snow on his fixed and glassy eyes, and his daughter praying to Him who stilled the waves of Galilee, rises in horror before me as I see that ice-covered rock whose merciless breast will soon receive those left alive. Heaven help them!

"And fast through the midnight dark and drear,
Through the whistling sleet and snow,
Like a sheeted ghost the vessel swept
Toward the reef of Norman's Woe."

And with a shudder of horror at the thought of the morning and a frozen child lashed to a mast and beating against the rocks in the gray of a cold Winter sunrise, I shut the window and try to turn to other thoughts, but, although the reef is closed from view by the window-shade, still the cold, cruel rock, the Norman's Woe, is before my mental vision, and I cannot help seeing this child, as the fisherman found her:

"The salt sea was frozen on her breast,
The salt tears in her eyes;
And he saw her hair, like the brown seaweed,
On the billows fall and rise."

F. M.

The New Hampshire Hatching House.

The Manchester, N. H., *Mirror and Farmer* of Sept. 14, presents its readers with large cuts of the interior and exterior of this fish-hatching establishment, which is situated at Livermore Falls, together with diagrams of the arrangement of the hatching-trough and boxes. From the fine view of the interior we see that the establishment is well arranged and fitted with all the modern improvements. The following letter from Mr. Webber describes the house and its capacity.

MANCHESTER, N. H., SEPT. 8, 1878.

EDITOR OF MIRROR:—In reply to your inquiries about the state hatching-houses, I can give you the following information: Early in the Spring of 1877 the fish commissioners of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, made an agreement to build a joint hatching establishment for the purpose of supplying the Merrimac and Connecticut rivers with young salmon and other migratory fish, if a proper appropriation could be obtained from the legislature of New Hampshire for that purpose: the commissioners of Massachusetts agreeing to defray one-half of the expense of constructing and maintaining the same from the appropriations made by that state.

At the session of the New Hampshire legislature, in June, 1877, the sum of $1,000 was appropriated for that purpose, and Messrs. Webber & Powers, of the New Hampshire board, made examinations in search of a suitable location. They found, at Livermore Falls, in Holderness, on the Pemigewasset river, a series of copious springs of pure water, of an even temperature of 46° to 48° Fahrenheit all the year round, and discharging at least 60 gallons per minute.

These springs were located within a few rods of the bank of the Pemigewasset, at the base of the bluff, but with a meadow adjoining of ample size to allow of the excavation of ponds suitable for the preservation of trout and salmon, and, in fact, some small ponds had been prepared by the owners of the land, Messrs. Wm. and John Tompkinson, in which they had 100 or more fine trout. The situation seemed to be admirably adapted to the required purpose, being easily accessible, while sufficiently quiet and retired at the same time; and, while being directly on the main salmon branch of the Merrimac, it also commanded the upper portion of the Connecticut, by a few hours' ride over the B., C. & M. R. R. A report in favor of the site was made to the fish board of commissioners of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and confirmed by them on a visit to the spot in August, 1877, and the erection of a hatching house, and the excavation of ponds for storage, decided upon.

A hatching house 20x40 feet was constructed containing eight rows of hatching troughs, each thirty-four feet long, and divided into some twenty compartments of eighteen inches square each. In each of these compartments is placed a tray or screen of wire gauze, capable of holding five thousand eggs, and the water is supplied by a trough running across the building at one end, and feeding the longitudinal troughs. These troughs have sufficient slope to permit of the gentle flow of water down them, and are placed on trestles at such a height as to allow, if necessary, of a second set being placed under them. The present arrangement will, however, accommodate about 600,000 spawn, which amount of salmon and trout the commissioners expect to obtain this Autumn from various sources.

This house was completed by the 1st of October, 1877, and on the 10th a consignment of 100,000 salmon eggs was received from California, which were successfully hatched and planted in the Pemigewasset, Baker's and Contoocook rivers, with a loss of less than 8 per cent. of the original shipment, and of less than 4 per cent of the eggs which were sound on arrival.

A lease for ten years was taken of the Messrs. Tompkinson for $50 per annum, of the springs, and sufficient lands for the desired purposes, be the same five acres more or less, and a storage-pond of about half an acre in area has been excavated for the salmon, which may be, and are being taken as they go up the river.

These will be kept in the ponds until the proper time, when they will be stripped and returned to the river, the spawn being placed in the hatching-boxes.

There have also been provided suitable ponds for breeding trout. The springs have been cleared out, a two-inch pipe taken from one of them to the hatching house, and a four-inch pipe brought from the Messrs. Tompkinson's flume to the salmon pond, so as to enable us to use river water to raise the temperature of the spring water, if necessary.

Suitable nets and pounds have also been provided for catching the salmon on their way up.

The expenditure so far has been not far from $2,500, which has been divided between the two states.

At a meeting of the New England commissioners of fisheries in March, 1878, Mr. A. H. Powers was requested by the boards of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to act as superintendent of the hatcheries, which he consented to do, and has taken up his residence on the spot, his salary being jointly defrayed, like the other expenses, by the states of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

It is very probable that the state of Connecticut will join us next year, and assume her proportion of the charges.

The situation of the hatchery is a very beautiful one, and attracts a great many visitors from Plymouth and vicinity, and we are very happy to say that a great interest is being awakened in our enterprise. The view of the outside, which we print, gives an idea of the location, but does not show the beautiful falls and rapids above.

Ample land has been secured for future extension, if necessary, and we have room and water enough to hatch 5,000,000 eggs annually, if desirable, by the construction of additional buildings.

In addition to the external and internal views of the hatching-house, we add a cut showing the progress of the young salmon, or trout, from the egg to the yearling; and for the first year the representation will answer for either, except that the salmon has a forked tail, the trout a square one. Yours truly, S. W.

RECOGNIZING A FISH BY A SCALE.—Some years ago the elder Agassiz conceived the possibility of classifying fishes to a certain extent by their scales, and finally found but four distinct characters, and, as on further investigation, he saw that some fishes had two kinds of scales in different parts of their bodies, the idea of classification went no farther. The subject somehow got abroad and was published, and although Professor Agassiz himself declared that his so-called new system was without foundation, yet such is the persistency with which an error once received is retained, that we often find among unscientific persons the notion that scale-classification is one of the systems of ichthyologists. We were amused at the remark of a gentleman of this city, who is otherwise well informed concerning a well-known angler residing at a distance whose knowledge and attainments have been greatly exaggerated, but who in the gentleman's opinion embodied all ichthic lore, of whom he said: "If you send him the scale of a fish from *any part of the world* he will tell you what fish it came from."

He was much astonished when we informed him that the person spoken of knew nothing of classification, and that neither he nor any other man could do what was claimed.

Such is reputation based upon newspaper notoriety, a bubble that is no sooner pricked than gone.

Here now is a case of identification by a scale, but the circumstance is peculiar and not dependent upon the *character*, but upon the *size* of the scale. The following letter will explain:

BROMFIELD HOUSE, BOSTON.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—We have a curiosity here in the shape of a fish which was caught somewhere in Long Island Sound. It weighed forty-seven pounds, was four feet eleven inches long, and the scales are like the enclosed, which was taken from the side about midway and below the lateral line. The fins are all small and pointed, and a long, whalebone-like appendage exists in the rear of the dorsal fin, which is twice as long as the dorsal itself. The head of the fish is like a polished coat of mail; the under projects about an inch and a half beyond the upper; shape long and symmetrical as a salmon. We are keeping it on ice and want to know what to label it. M.

The accompanying scale was *three inches in width* by two and a half in length, only one inch of the latter, however, was "laid to the weather," as they say of shingles, and that part was covered with a coating like silver leaf. A glance at this enormous scale was enough for any one who had ever seen the fish, as no other one at all approaches it, and without reading the description it was readily pronounced to be the Tarpum, or Jew-fish, *Megalops thrissoides*, and offered a delightful chance to one who wanted the reputation of being able to tell every fish *in the world* by a scale.

The fish was properly labeled and exhibited for several days at the Bromfield House, 55 Bromfield St., where all anglers and other sportsmen go when in Boston, and it attracted much attention. This fish follows up the Gulf Stream and occasionally visits our shores. They have been unusually plenty this season, and Mr. Blackford has had a number of them.

THE SCIENTIFIC RAMBLE.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I notice in a late number of your valuable paper an account of the return of "the expedition in search of health and knowledge" of which it was my good fortune to have been a member, and as these "rambles" are to be continued every year, you may be interested in them, more particularly as those who are inclined to study the fishes have a most favorable opportunity to do so under the direction of the learned ichthyologist, Prof. Jordan.

Our party proceeded by rail to Somerset, Ky., and then abandoning everything that could not be carried in a small knapsack, we crossed the Cumberlands on foot. "The Butler University Scientific Expedition and Summer Tramp" was composed this year of sixteen members in all, and was organized as follows:

DIRECTORS:—Prof. D. S. Jordan, Butler University, Indianapolis; Prof. A. W. Brayton, Indianapolis High School; Prof. C. H. Gilbert, Butler University; Miss C. M. Clapp, Mount Holyoke Seminary.

STUDENTS.—C. R. Vandervort, Tonica, Ills., F. C. Vandervort, Tonica, Ill., H. E. Smith, Indianapolis, W. D. Campbell, Indianapolis, C. W. Merrill, Indianapolis, C. W. Moores, Indianapolis, T. G. Alford, Vincennes, Ind., M. F. Horine, Chicago, D. T. Roots, Connersville, Ind., B. W. Evermann, Camden, Ind., Mrs. Meadie J. Evermann, Camden, Ind., Miss Della Barker, Chicago.

Not a single mischance occurred to mar the enjoyment of the party, although we had several of the minor mishaps, such as one of the Professors getting lost in the swamp while botanizing, and finally coming in wet and muddy, but with all his specimens.

In all we *walked* four hundred miles, over the mountains from Kentucky to Georgia, each of the party collecting such objects as they were especially interested in, and the Professors arranging the specimens and giving lectures upon them to all who wished to attend.

We then went to the seashore at Beaufort, N. C., a splendid collecting ground, where Prof. Jordan organized a little "Penikese." From this point the party separated, some returning home by sea and others by rail. I chose to accompany Prof. Jordan *via* the Dismal Swamp and Washington. He has several new species of fish to add to the next edition of his "Manual of the Vertebrates," and take it altogether, it was the most pleasant trip that it has been my fortune to make. The only regret is that business will forbid my accompanying it next year. Z.

Salmon Canning on the Columbia River.

MORE THAN 11,000,000 POUNDS OF FISH CANNED IN A YEAR—HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

Few persons in the Eastern states realize the extent of the salmon-canning industry upon this river. The first cannery was established in 1868 by a Mr. Hume, who journeyed from Maine to California and started a cannery on the Sacramento river, whence he soon transported his enterprise to the banks of the Columbia, attracted by the superiority both in number and quality of the Oregon fish. He had up-hill work for a time, until his brand of fish became known in the Eastern and English markets, after which the demand rapidly increased, and the business became so profitable that canneries were erected at every eligible point between the mouth of the river and the cascades, 150 miles above. There are now twenty-eight large canneries upon the river, more than two- thirds of which are at Astoria.

The catch of salmon last season reached the large number of 1,250,000 fish, averaging about twenty-three pounds; the fish are taken in nets, and upward of forty miles' length of these nets are set out every fine night. The boats start out about 4 P. M., and a very pretty sight it is to see 500 to 600 of them starting in a brisk breeze and beating down toward the bar, about twelve miles below Astoria. The catch greatly varies, the highest number this season being a little over 12,000 on the 29th of May. The prize fish of that great catch weighed sixty-two pounds. The fishermen earn an average of $5 a day through the season; the canneries furnishing nets and boats. The canneries are immense wooden buildings, upon piles, with the river flowing under their floors.

On the arrival of the boats in the morning the fish are taken in hand by the cleaners, who are skilled Chinamen, and who polish off a fish and pass it on to the cutting machines in wonderfully quick time. From the cutting machines the pieces are carried indoors to the packers, who fill the cans and pass them on to the cappers, who quickly put tops on them and send them along to the cooking tanks. Before finally closing the cans, each one is carefully tested by an expert, and if the slightest leak is detected, the can is put aside for examination, the leak is found and the can closed up. The cans are then varnished, labeled, and packed in cases holding four dozen one-pound or two dozen two-pound cans; the cases are branded, and the fish are ready for shipment. The whole operation of cleaning, canning, and cooking is done by Chinamen, and must be performed with great celerity, particularly when the night's catch has been heavy, as no fish are allowed to remain over to another day. The large canneries have sometimes to go through as many as 3,000 fish, filling 48,000 cans, in one day. The upper floors of the buildings are filled with busy employes making cans, nearly 9,000,000 cans being required by the Astoria canneries for their season's work, which lasts about 100 days.

The twenty-eight canneries on the river put up 450,000 cases, containing 11,600,000 pounds of salmon, last season, and expect to do as much this season, though they complain that fish are getting scarcer each year; but if the number of fish passing up the river is diminishing, the nets and fishermen are increasing, and there is real danger that all the salmon that come into the river will be destroyed.

The cost of fish has risen with the demand, and the multiplication of canneries, from 10 cents to 50 cents per fish, and the profits are proportionately lessenened. The following is, I believe, a correct estimate of the cost of a four-dozen case to the cannery at this season's prices: Cans, 48 at 3c., $1.44; fish, 3¼ at 50c., $1.75; labels, 10c.; cases, 18c.; lead and tin, 12c.; labor and fuel, 80c.; total, $4.39; worth, at $1.25 per dozen, $5; leaving but 61c. margin to cover rent, interest, insurance, and repair to buildings, boats, and nets. The canneries in British Columbia and Alaska get their fish for five cents each, and thus save $1.57 per case, a saving which must make the northern rivers formidable competitors to the Columbia in the canning business. It is obvious that the industry here has reached its maximum, and that it cannot be kept up at its present rate without rapidly exhausting the supply of fish.

The Columbia river salmon is a splendid fish, fully equal in flavor to the best Scotch salmon, and superior to the salmon taken in the waters of Maine and Canada.

SALMON ONE CENT EACH.—"Salmon a cent a piece; that is the market value of the fish along the banks of the Fraser river at present. The 'run,' as the fishermen call it, has been unprecedented. Indeed, the canneries have more fish than they know what to do with, and thousands of dead salmon are daily thrown into the river because there are not men enough to can them. Each cannery is turning out from 400 to 1,000 cases daily. The profit on each case varies in different years, according to the run of fish, from $1.50 to $3.50; this year it will probably be more. Chinamen do all the work after the fish is landed. The fishing is principally done by Indians. A good many people say that the present 'run' may be expected every year, as they urge that until now the correct mode of catching the fish has not been understood. Several of the canneries are not only canning salmon, but have begun to salt the fish and pack it away in barrels. A good many people in the colony cry out against the employment of Chinese labor. But for the Chinamen the fisheries could not exist; it would be impossible to obtain white labor to do the work. Indeed, the cannery proprietors would be very glad to get whites. The season lasts for a few weeks only, and at the end of that time the men would be out of work. The Chinamen board themselves, and at the end of the 'run' take themselves off."

We take this item from a California paper and enter our protest against such wanton destruction. In a few years these people, who are now rejoicing at the increased business that the canneries bring, will be wailing over the loss of their fisheries and appropriating money to re-stock their waters, hoping that in five years afterwards there may be salmon enough caught for local consumption.

In the meantime they will buy canned salmon from the Kouskorim and Kwichpak rivers of the far north. Canning is all very well if decently conducted, but this destruction is beastly. We hope that our British neighbors will protect this river, and will say that they usually do this thing much better than we protect our fish and game.

FISH IN NEW YORK MARKET.—September always brings a change in the fish market, as well as among the oystermen, as it is the period when certain varieties are seen no more; and new ones begin their season. Blackford reports that the newest things are smelts, from Providence and Bathurst, New-Brunswick. They sell at 25 cents per pound. The season for trout has ended, their sale being forbidden by the game laws from Sept. 1 to April 1. Last week fish were in moderate supply, and this week they are plentiful and lower. The prices current in Fulton Market, were as follows; Bass, per pound, 20 cents; smelts, 25 cents; bluefish, 6 cents; salmon, 25 cents; mackerel, each, 10 cents; weakfish, per pound 10 cents; Spanish mackerel, 45 cents; green turtle, 10 cents; halibut, 12½ to 15 cents; haddock, 6 cents; kingfish, 18 cents; codfish, 6 cents; blackfish, 12 cents; flounders, 8 cents; porgies, 8 cents; sea bass, 15 to 18 cents; eels, 15 to 18 cents; lobsters, 8 to 10 cents; sheep's head, 25 cents; scollops, per gallon, $1.00; soft clams, per gallon, 30 to 60 cents; white fish, (fresh water,) 15 cents: pompano, (salt water,) 25 cents; hard shell crabs per 100, $2.50; soft-shell crabs, per dozen, 35 to 50 cents; frog's legs, 35 cents. English turbots and soles were received the other day from Europe by the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and were sold to hotels and uptown restaurants at 30 cents per pound.

A "MAN EATER" CAUGHT.—For the last three months Captain Jack Sullivan has been passing his evenings on pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman street, his ambition being to catch an enormous shark. During that time he has succeeded in hooking six different ones, none of them, however, more than five feet in length. Last evening, about a quarter-past seven o'clock, he was sitting in his usual place, when he felt a slight nibbling, which continued for several minutes. He thought nothing of it, as he was certain no small fish could take his hook, which was a very large one, used for sharks only. He was brought to his senses by a jerk on the line which was so strong as to almost pull him overboard. He let the line—a very heavy one, over two hundred and forty feet in length—run out and called for assistance. Three or four friends, who were on the pier, came promptly to his aid, and after half an hour's struggle they managed to kill the shark. It then took the united strength of Captain Sullivan, big Jack Sullivan, Mike Hanlon, John Donovan and Gus Wilson to lift the shark on the fish cars, which abound in the neighborhood of the Fulton Market pier. They could haul it up no further until one of them had lowered himself and attached a rope to the tail of the monster.

The shark was found to be of the man-eater species, with round nose and three rows of teeth. It measured fully eight feet from nose to tail and weighed over 300 pounds. The bait used was a porgie.—*New York Herald.*

Small Fry.

—An interesting paper on the reptiles of Florida, by Dr. H. C. Yarrow and Mr. G. Brown Goode will be issued this Fall.

—Fish are so plenty in Butterfield Lake, N. Y., that some persons, living on its shores, are fattening their hogs on them.

—Buffon said that if a pair of herrings were left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years, they would yield a fish bulk equal to the whole of the globe on which we live.

—The oystering season in the Great South Bay began on the 16th. The shipping of oysters to the English markets last Fall having proved profitable, the business will be carried on this year upon a more extensive scale.

—It has been announced in one or two papers that the U. S. Fish Commission was engaged in hatching cod-fish at Gloucester, but such is not the fact. The codfish does not spawn until cold weather, and if anything is done at all it may be only by way of experiment.

—We find on our table this week "Descriptions of two new species of fishes (*Macrurus bairdii* and *Lycodes verrillii*) recently discovered by the U. S. Fish Commission, with notes upon the occurrence of several unusual forms." By G. Brown Goode and Tarleton H. Bean.

—Theophrastus speaks of pearls out of which precious necklaces were made from an oyster shell like *Pinna*, but smaller, "about the size of fishes' eyes," but when it is remembered there are minnows, and marine monsters thirty feet long, each with eyes in more or less proportion, we get but an indefinite idea of the size intended.

—Until this season we never could get the "fresh water shrimp," or "Sand-hopper," *Gammarus*, to live in a parlor aquarium. When taken from spring water and put in the tank they die very quickly, but this time we accustomed them to the change of temperature very gradually and now have some that have lived two months, but have not yet bred in the tank.

—The report of the American Fishcultural Association is in the hands of the proof-reader and will soon be issued. It is the best one of the kind yet; that is, it contains more able and interesting papers than any former report, and also a full report of the debates stenograpically reported. All members will receive a copy and all others interested will do well to become members. There is no balloting or even proposing necessary. Send in your name to the secretary, Mr. Barnet Phillips, and the deed is done.

—The Lambertville, N. J., *Beacon* is responsible for the following: "Mr. John B. Slack, of this city, a fisherman of note, met with extraordinary good luck while fishing near the "Falls" in the Delaware, one day last week. The line he used contained eight baited hooks, and a few seconds after casting his line in the water he hauled in and found that he had caught eight fine fish, one on each hook. And this was repeated five times in succession, catching each time eight fish—or five times that he drew his line from the water he caught forty fish." Yet some people have said that Jerseymen have no imagination.

—A New York state paper says: "There are, perhaps, more fish pirates on Oneida Lake than was ever the case before. The north shore is literally alive with nets, and the opposite shore is by no means exempt. Daily shipments of all kinds of fish are being made to New York, and considerable quantities are taken to Syracuse. Prices range from two and one-half to five cents a pound, according to kind, black and Oswego bass and pike bringing the highest price. It is believed that these fishermen will succeed in pretty thoroughly cleaning out the lake this Fall. There has been no angling worth mentioning this season, and it is probable that in another year anglers will desert it altogether.

—In our issue of Aug. 31st we stated that we had learned from Dr. J. F. Bransford, U. S. N., that Lake Nicaragua, a body of fresh water, contains both sharks and swordfish. It should have read sharks and *saw*-fish. The fault lay on our shirt cuff, it was so full of notes in pencil of all the sights, sounds and conversations about Gloucester, that there was no room for more than the following hieroglyphics "L. Nica. shks-s-fish" which we afterward rendered *sword*-fish. We are glad to be able to correct this statement, as its value entirely depends upon its correctness. There are times when it is desirable to be able to write with both hands, then both cuffs can be utilized. Charles Reade's coming man will do this, but his laundress will raise her prices.

—The pickerel of the Hudson is the small kind, *Esox reticulatus*, and where the specimen referred to, which was the "great lake pike," *E. lucius*, came from, has been something of a mystery. The Albany *Express*, of March 31, 1868, had the following item, and notwithstanding the military title (they were plenty just after the war) our readers may recognize the person referred to. It states that "Colonel Fred. Mather, of this city, while fishing in the 'Dead Creek,' a short distance below Greenbush, on Saturday, caught a pickerel weighing 10½ pounds. Notwithstanding the fish was out of water over two hours, it is now alive and as vigorous as ever, having been placed in a large tank of water." It might have passed down the Erie canal from the west, or down the northern canal from Lake Champlain.

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1878.

National American Kennel Club adjourned annual meeting, Carrolton House, Baltimore, Nov. 8, C. H. Turner, St. Louis, Sec'y.

Field Trials.

Baltimore Kennel Club's field trials, Nov. 11, L. R. Cassard, Secy.
Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association field trials, Nashville, Dec. 2. H. C. Pritchett, Sec'y.

Treatment of Sick Dogs.

We take the following from the *Reading Mercury*, contributed to that paper by the author of the "Practical Kennel Guide:"

There is no animal more healthy, naturally, than a dog, but nevertheless he is subject to many hundreds of ailments, to remedy which requires both care and skill. Prevention is better than cure, however, and if we treat our dogs in a rational manner while in health, they will very rarely fall ill. But when they do, the first thing we should try to remember is the fact that careful nursing is fully one-half the battle. Indeed, it is more, for medicine alone can never cure any disease, which good nursing and nature often do. I do not believe in the practice of giving too much physic, but still, if you have a favorite dog you ought to know the first symptoms of coming illness, and stand by to check it in the bud. Loss of appetite ought to tell you at once that the animal is not quite right, especially if it is accompanied by some extra heat of skin, dryness of the nose, injected eye, and whitish tongue. Fits of shivering, on the other hand, point to something more dangerous, the prelude, probably, to an attack of inflammation of some internal organ. Now, whenever you see that your dog is unwell, take his case in hand without delay. Put him on the sick list, as we say at sea; plan out for him some simple mode of treatment, and carry it out with unflinching regularity. "Throw physic to the dogs," said the immortal William, and William, like Artemus, "spoke sarkastik," for he did not know that a little medicine given to a dog often acts like a charm. There are several ways of administering physic; small powders or pills may be placed between little pieces of raw meat, or mixed in fat; or pills, boluses and capsules may be thrust well down the throat; again, fluid medicines are either carefully poured down the throat, not more than a spoonful at a time, or the dog's mouth is kept closed, with the exception of the flews or lips, at one side, which are made to do duty as a funnel, a second party pouring the mixture in little by little, the mouth being entirely closed between each mouthful until it is swallowed. Gentleness and firmness work wonders with sick dogs, but you must never be in the slightest degree rough, always remembering how sensitive and nervous they are. A dog, if convinced that the doctor means him no harm, will submit to anything. I have opened abscesses and performed amputations in dogs without muzzling them, and never received aught save gratitude. Indeed, I am inclined to believe that gratitude is a virtue that resides only in the canine breast; human patients I know very rarely evince it.

It is only little ailments which I would advise the owner himself to attempt to alleviate. If the animal seems dangerously ill, seek at once for skilled advice. And where will you find it? Do not go to either kennel-man or keeper; they may at times know a little about dogs, but as a rule they are rough. Avoid stable loafers, patent nostrums, and quacks, and do not go to a chemist. Get the best "vet." you can find. Since more attention has been paid to the breeding of dogs in this country, and their market price has risen, the veterinary profession have paid more attention to the treatment of their diseases. In the absence of a really skillful vet., take the dog to your own medical adviser; no doctor, with a spark of good feeling in his nature, would refuse or be ashamed to treat for the suffering of one of God's noblest creatures.

There is a disease known by the name of distemper, about which not a little misunderstanding prevails among people generally. It is believed that all dogs are bound to have it once, and once only. This is wrong, for in well-kept kennels it is exceedingly rare; on the other hand the same dog may have it more than once, and that, too, when quite old. Distemper is really a catarrhal fever, ushered in with some degree of shivering, dullness, loss of appetite, running of water first, and pus mixed with blood afterwards, from nose and eyes. There is also rapid emaciation; this latter symptom distinguishes it from a common cold. There is, too, snorting and coughing in distemper. The disease should be met at the outset with an emetic, such as a teaspoonful of mustard in warm water, followed, or not, by some camomile tea; then get the bowels to act by the common buckthorn and oil mixture; dose, from a dessertspoonful up to two tablespoonfuls. If the cough seems very troublesome, a seton may be put in the front of the chest. For the first two or three days, from two to ten grains of James' powder should be given thrice daily, with a dessert or tablespoonful of Mindererus spirit at bedtime. You must sustain the system as soon as the fever is abated with nourishing soups and port wine, and, to complete the cure, give quinine, from half a grain to two grains thrice a day made into a pill, with from two to five grains of extract of dandelion; cod-liver oil must then be given for a month, dose, from a teaspoonful up to one ounce twice a day. I know of no more excellent remedy for weakness of all kinds, either for grown dogs or pups, than cod-liver oil. I invariably use the light brown; it is the dearest, but in my opinion far away the best.

Dogs are often troubled with diarrhœa, and as it may merge into dysentery it should be speedily seen to, especially in warm weather. It is usually an effort of nature to expel some irritant substance from the bowels; a dose of castor oil, will, therefore, assist the action, with a few drops of laudanum to ease the pain. Chalk mixtures may then be given thrice a day, or oftener, and rice and milk as food. When the reverse is the case, and costiveness occurs, a run and a dip in the water will often effectually relieve it. If the do seems in distre-s, administer an enema of warm water, with half an ounce or more of castor oil in it. Constipation in the bowels is usually produced by want of sufficient exercise, errors in diet. When we know this we have the remedy clearly set before us: Give more green food, and more meat and exercise. Medicine may relieve, but cannot cure, a constipated habit either in man or beast.

Colic is a painful affection in the dog, and is often brought on from cold, constipation or the eating of indigestible food. The dog is uneasy, constantly changing his position, and giving vent to piteous howls. The indications of treatment are two: ease

the pain, and act on the bowels. Give ot once some brandy and water, with from ten to twenty drops of laudanum in it, and shortly after a good dose of oil, aiding its action with an enema. Dogs, as well as their masters, suffer often from indigestion, generally brought on from lazy habits, and over-indulgence of too luxuriant appetites. The fault may be the owner's. He may feed the animal between meals, cram him with tit-bits, dose him with dainties, or let him gorge himself on that gruesome garbage—greasy greaves. And so the dog thrives not, his coat stares or is in tatters, his nose is unhealthy, and his sleep disturbed by fearful dreams. To cure him, feed sparingly and rationally, give an occasional aperient, and a daily dinner pill of quinine, rhubarb, and taraxacum, and a bucket bath every morning.

I must at present pass unnoticed the more serious internal inflammations, such as nephritis, bronchitis, hepatitis, pleurisy, and other diseases of the lungs, as well as jaundice; this latter is often as speedily fatal as yellow jack itself, and proper advice should be sought as soon as it appears. In all acute diseases you can seldom do wrong in at once getting the bowels to move, applying counter-irritants to the seat of pain, and hot fomentations or the hot flat-iron, and administering repeated small doses of opium by the mouth.

Mange is too well-known to need a description. The dog should be washed twice a week, using Spratt's soap, and after each washing anoint with the following liniment: mix four drachms of creosote with seven ounces of olive oil, and add one ounce of solution of potash. Change the dog's bed often, alter the diet, give an occasional aperient, and from three drops to eight (according to size of dog) of liquor arsenicalis twice or thrice a day in the food for two or three weeks, unless it brings on redness of eyes. If it does, omit for a day or two, and begin again.

If your dog has worms they will be either the round or the tape. Give for the former, from one grain to five of santonine, for the latter, a grain of fresh-grated areca-nut for every pound the dog weighs. No food should be given for eighteen hours previously, and the bowels should be acted on two hours after the medicine with castor oil. Keep down fleas and lice with washing and perfect cleanliness; soaking the skin in a solution of quassia chips kills the former, soaking it in oil and washing next day destroys the latter. It is a good thing to give dogs a little sulphur occasionally in their food. Gunpowder is a capital cooling medicine, dandelion juice an excellent liver tonic, quinine an appetizing and "pick-'em-up" tonic, and podophyllin—dose, from one quarter to a whole grain—has almost superseded mercury as what I might call a liver aperient. I have mentioned only the simplest of medicines, but if they are simple they are also safe.

Tautology in Nomenclature.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I may be called a monomaniac on the subject of nomenclature, but at the risk of this accusation I will make my third assault upon the absurdity of repeating names.

In the olden time, when all a man thought of in his dog was that he should go out and be able to find birds, it was not so heinous to stick to the familiar names of Don, Belle, Dash, Nell, Ned, Grouse, Beauty, etc. Every village had its best dog in the world, and every village had its cycle of household dog names; yet there was no harm done. Don, of Podunk, was never likely to clash with Don, of Clayville; nor were the sweet Belles of far-separated hamlets likely ever to be set a-jangling by meeting on the hunting field.

But now how different is the case. Jones, of Clayville, goes down to shoot with Brown, of Podunk, and carries Dash and Beauty with him. They go into a field and Brown and Jones desire to separate. "Hi, Beauty!" says Brown, and two dogs rush to the call. "Here Dash," says Jones, and he also has two but neither have the two they wan ed.

Then again at bench shows the confusion is worse confounded; and would be even "worser" but that a benign Providence rules over matters doggy as well as human, and dictates to the judges that no such *Oi polloi* as Don, Dash, Ned, Tom, etc., should receive the highest honors of dogdom, even as the Smiths and Browns and Robinsons must be content with crumbs of preferment that fall from the tables of those with less common names.

There is a good deal in a name, Shakespeare notwithstanding, and in looking at the report of the Iowa field trials, before me, I cannot help imagining that Snap would have found a more suitable occupation pottering round a barnyard after cats than in attempting to cope with better named setters in a field trial. There is nothing in your report to indicate that he was the worst dog of the lot run, but I have that idea and argument could not remove it.

But, unfortunately, men will not confine tautology to commonplace names, and quite recently I have noticed plagiarisms of such names as Rose, Doll, Clipper, Floss, and in this last number I find that a gentleman claims the names of Magnet, besides giving us Belton III., Floss II., and Fleet II., and Kate and Major.

It is bad enuogh to suffix the numerals II., III., after the name and thus acknowledge the prior claim of others, but to take them bodily is worse than highway robbery, for does not the "Bard of Avon" say "He who steals my purse steals trash, but he who steals *my good name* taketh that which not enriches him, but makes me poor, indeed."

Still much has been done to remedy this evil, and names are weekly claimed that show that the spirit of *fitness* is abroad among our dog owners, and that they appreciate the evil of plagiarism. Ten or twelve years hence there will not be a dog sold without a pedigree of four or five and more generations, and even such native men as "Guido" will require a pedigree with his dogs to prove that they were originally by Nothing out of Nobody, dam Noaccount by Dropper. And now that Mr. Whitman's theories have been vindicated by the Minnesota field trials, he too, will require a pedigreee going back to the original Grouse, or village Beauty on the dam's side. These two gentlemen, having this fact of pedigrees in view, have been foremost among the promoters of more liberal nomenclature, and consequently they will not have to remember owners' names as well as dogs' names when they, in the hereafter spoken of above, come to recounting the glorious ancestry of their then pets. But what will be the labors of those who ignore nomenclature? On some long genealogical tree they will get mixed up on Brown's Dash and Smith's Dash and Jones' Dash. They will be wondering whether Belle XX. was the daughter of Robinson's Belle XV. or Murphy's Belle XVI., and this important point will give them endless anxiety. I am conjuring up no phantom, but am bringing to the attention of dog breeders a maze—an inextricable muddle, as Virgil has it—that is being woven about their unwary feet.

I believe Mr. Burges has already had very great trouble on this very point, and that the long delay of the National American Kennel Club Register is due to this as much as to the carelessness of compilation of certain pedigrees rendered him by the "Great Consolidated."

It is a matter that comes within the sphere of the N. A. K. C., to refuse to accept any names for publication in their register if they are duplicates of names already published or publicly claimed in a sporting paper; and you, Mr. Editor, owe it to the future of dog history, that you re-publish no names already claimed in your columns or in the columns of your eastern contemporary, the *Forest and Stream*. The *Forest and Stream* should equally exercise its powers of suppression by refusing to claim names already rightly owned. And if there are men so feeble minded as to be unable so think of anything beyond Nell, Fan, Dash, Tom, etc., the numeral suffix should be insisted upon. I claim no credit for this idea, for I am but desirous of seeing our dog men adopt the wise measures that the English Jockey Club have adopted regarding running horses. They have been late in the day, but we can get the benefit of their past experience and act promptly to check the evil otherwise looming up. WILL O' THE WISP.

Intestinal Worms in Dogs.

The study of helminthology, or the science which treats of internal parasites, is an exceedingly interesting one, but it would serve no good or useful purpose to go deeply into it in these columns. Those who love the canine race, however, would I think, be well rewarded by a peep into a little book published some four years ago by Professor Cobbold, M.D., entitled "The Internal Parasites of our Domestic Animals." The whole work is more readable than many histories, but the portion likely to be most interesting to the dog-fancier is that included between pages 76 and 116. The dog has the misfortune to be often infested with intestinal worms, and these are of many different kinds. As far, however, as symptoms and treatment are concerned, it will be convenient enough for us to divide them into two classes—namely, tape worms and round worms.

Now, I think, if we consider for a moment how some of the commonest tape-worms of the dog originate, and are developed, we will learn a most useful lesson, which all breeders should not fail to lay to heart. We have all seen, then—much to our sorrow—that very common tape-worm which infests about 50 per cent. of our dogs, the *cucumerine*, which grows to the length of nearly two feet, is almost transparent in color, and whose joints are elongated rather than broad and narrow at each end. Well, each of these joints is a mature segment, capable, as we can see, of motion—they are usually and erroneously called *maw* worms, and were formerly supposed to be a different species. They are capable of motion, and on escaping from the anus of the dog, they glide through his coat, depositing their eggs as they go. But these eggs contain little six-hooked embryos, and these embryos must be developed into a creature of almost, in appearance, a different species, and that, too, in the body of another animal, before being admitted into the intestines of the dog, and there becoming real tape-worms. The dog-louse then becomes the intermediary mother, so to speak. This insect swallows the deposited eggs of the tape-worm, and in its body the shell is dissolved and the embryos escaping, become, for the time being, a louse measle, but on the dog swallowing some of these insects the measle escapes, and becomes, now in the dog's intestine, a fully-formed tape-worm. We may learn from this the necessity of keeping our animals perfectly clean, for if there were no intermediary mothers the circle of tape-worm development would not be completed.

Take another tape-worm, the gid, *Tænia cœnurus*. Though not so common as the former, this also needs an intermediary mother, and this it finds, all too often, in the sheep. The dog suffering from this parasite drops joints on the grass, the eggs are swallowed by the sheep, find their way to the animal's brain, there forming hydatids, or little bladders, each of which contains hundreds of larvæ; if a dog, then, eats the uncooked brains of this sheep, the larvæ develop in his intestines into a colony of tape-worms, and thus, again, the circle of development is completed.

The larvæ of other tape-worms are introduced into the dog by feeding him on raw paunches, or the entrails of hares or rabbits, both of which are practices that cannot be too strongly condemned.

Round-worms, or lumbricoids, which are somewhat like the common earth-worm of the garden, only paler, and tapering at each end, are exceedingly common both in dogs and cats—common both in the intestines and in the stomach. From the latter they sometimes emigrate, and find their way perhaps into the nostrils, or in the larynx, producing terribly distressing symptoms, which I have not space here to enumerate.

The *symptoms* of worms in the dog are usually some degree of intestinal irregularity. The animal may be bound in the bowels one day, and loose the next, or the first part of the motion may be of proper consistency, and the after part unhealthy-like and frothy. The coat seldom looks well; the eyes are far from bright, and generally injected. There is usually a voracious appetite, but the dog, although he is a "good doer," does not thrive on what he eats. The breath may be fœtid, and there may be a short, husky cough. There may be even more dangerous and alarming symptoms, such as paralysis, and fits caused by the presence of intestinal parasites. These, I say, are the common symptoms, and yet I have known dogs, and cats too, that were loaded with tape-worms, and yet remained sleek, healthy-*looking*, and fat. Often, too, various kinds of skin irritations are found associated with the presence of worms. I advise my readers who may be rearing puppies, when about five or six months they seem to be out of sorts and not doing well, to try for worms; an anthelmintic can do little harm, and it may be the turning-point in the dog's history, for dogs afflicted with worms in their puppyhood generally grow up weakly, peevish, and very often nervous.

We should, I think, do all we can to prevent this plague of worms from decimating our kennels. Never, then, on any account, feed upon raw paunches, or let your dogs have raw sheeps' brains, or the entrails of rabbits and hares. If the dog has plenty of clean straw, frequently renewed, I do not think it likely he will be infested with lice, but attention to his personal cleanliness is extremely advisable, and an occasional washing with medicated soap can only be productive of good. Again, the boards of the kennel should often be washed down with boiling water and soap, and a sprinkling of salt or carbolic acid lotion.

Treatment.—This is simple enough, for santonine, will cure nearly every case of round worm, and freshly-grated areca nut will eradicate tape-worms. Starve the dog for, at the very least, twelve hours before you give the anthelmintic; give it in the morning when stomach and intestines are alike empty, that the parasite may get the full benefit of it unshielded by anything, and follow up an hour afterwards with a dose of the common poppy buckthorn and oil mixture. It is the usual practice to give one grain of the areca nut for every pound the dog weighs. Santonine may be given in doses from one grain to kitten or toy dog, up to six or more for a St. Bernard.

There are a variety of other so-called vermifuges, some not safe, others useless. Turpentine I do not advise; it is apt to be followed by disagreeable symptoms, and even convulsions; it should, therefore, only be given by a skilled vet. Powdered glass has been for the most part banished from the drug shelf; it is exceedingly apt, especially if too coarsely powdered, to injure the mucous coat of stomach or intestine, instead of killing the parasite. You need to repeat the administration of the drug at least three times, at intervals of say four days, and having cleared the worms away, you will require to give tonic medicines, nutritious food, plenty of exercise, and a bucket bath in the morning, this latter before breakfast, and always followed by a run. The bitter tonics are the best, such as quinine, gentian, etc., they increase the appetite as well as purify the blood. Even cod-liver oil itself may be needed to put the animal in show form. But never forget that tonics do positive harm unless the bowels act properly; a gentle aperient occasionally therefore had better be given. —GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N., *in Live Stock Journal and Fanciers' Gazette.*

THE FITZGERALD STRAIN OF GILDERSLEEVES.—Philadelphia Pa.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—In looking over your valuable paper of Sept. 14, I noticed an article from "Homo" in reference to the Gildersleeve setters, which I beg leave to correct, as your readers would infer from it that the Fitzgerald strain was not direct from Old Tip:

1st, Jonathan N. Gildersleeve was given Old Tip when only five weeks old, by Mr. W. Sipple, of Frederica, Kent Co., Delaware. She was white, with pale yellow spots. Mr. Gildersleeve bred her several times to Don, better known as the Carter setter; he was nearly the same color as Old Tip, and he was the only setter she was ever bred to, but several times whelped cur dogs (as Mr. Gildersleeve told me he did not wish to stock the country) and he killed all the whelps. Mr. Gildersleeve gave Mr. M. M. Mastin, the importer, a bitch pup out of Old Tip, who turned her over to Mr. Wilson Fitzgerald, of Camden, N. J., who called her Fashion; he bred her to Dan Wells' Sport, of Camden, N. J., and Fitzgerald retained a bitch pup called Silver; she was bred to Mr. Grubb's setter, on Broad street, Philadelphia. One of that litter I had given to me and was known as Campion's Juno. I bred her three times, once to Mr. Sartora's Sport, once to Mr. Furnace's Dash, from which litter I have a dog, and once to Dr. Twaddell's Buster, of which litter I also have a bitch, both of which are considered hard to beat both for endurance and staunchness. It will be seen by the above connection that, at the time she was bred to Buster, Juno was the nearest generation (being the third) living to Old Tip. I also claim that my bitch Bess out of Juno, by Buster, is as close, if not more so, than old Buster, her sire. H. CAMPION.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN FOR DISTEMPER.—Kokomo, Ind.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I notice in the CHICAGO FIELD of last week, 14th inst., a remedy for distemper furnished Mr. W. T. Irwin by a lady living in Brooklyn, N. Y. Would say that in 1872 while in the employ of Mr. C. F. Klink, a German druggist at Sacramento, Cal., we kept in stock Syrup of Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) which we sold to Germans for their dogs. It can be had at almost any wholesale, and some retail drug stores. Dose from one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls (owing to size and age of the dog) every two hours until it acts as a cathartic. It is a vegetable, and perfectly safe. W. A. IRVIN.

Names Claimed.

CAPER.—Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, claims the name Caper for his Buster—Shot cocker spaniel puppy.

FLIGHT.—Mr. H. Clay Ewing, Jefferson City, Mo., claims the name of Flight for his liver and white pointer puppy, by champion Sleaford, whelped June 10, 1878.

STAR AND COMET.—Mr. C. C. Caustin, St. Charles, Ill., claims the names Star and Comet for brace of cocker spaniel puppies, whelped Aug. 12, 1878, by Buster out of Shot.

DUROC.—Mr. H. H. Winslow, Kokomo, Ind., claims the name Duroc for his black and white ticked dog puppy, by champion Rob Roy—Pocahontas, whelped June 14, 1878.

ELSIE.—Mr. J. H. Dusseauer, Sommerville, Mass., claims the name of Elsie for his red Irish setter bitch puppy, by champion Elcho, out of Fottler's Eileen, whelped June 15, 1878.

BESSIE LEE.—Mr. Andrew J. Early, New Albany, Ind., claims the name of Bessie Lee for his Field Trial setter bitch puppy, by Bergundthal's Rake—his Jenny, whelped Jan. 7, 1878. She is black, white and tan.

REX.—Dr. J. M. Dart, of Elizabeth, N. J., claims the name of Rex for his Silver Strain setter puppy, all white, with black points, by Jeff, out of Cora, recently purchased from the Silver Kennel Club, Stamford, Conn.

ROY.—Rev. Theo. A. K. Gessler, of Elizabeth, N. J., claims the name of Roy for his all white Silver Strain setter puppy, by Jeff, out of Cora, bred by the Silver Kennel Club, Stamford, Conn. [This name has already been claimed.—Ed.]

BRUTUS—MINNA LITTER.—We are informed that there is a joint ownership in the Brutus Minna litter (for which names were claimed in our issue of Sept. 7,) by Prof. M. Y. Elzey, of Blacksburg, Va., and Mr. D. Murray, who resides at West River, Maryland, and not in Indiana. He disclaims being a Hoosier.

FRANKFORT, CRICKET, ETC.—Mr. W. H. Holabird, Valparaiso, Ind., claims the following names: Frankfort, for red Irish Gordon dog, whelped Dec. 25, 1878, by Khaliff—Lou, and Crickett, for bitch of same litter. Also Jennie, Jessie, and Judy, for Rake—Queen Blanch puppies. Also, Sambo for his Clumber spaniel, from the imported brace owned by Jos. Lane, Decorah, Ia.

NELLIE'S BLANCH I AND LADY OF THE KENNEL I.—Topeka, Kan.—*Editor Chicago Field:* I claim the name of Nellie's Blanch I. for bitch pup out of Nellie's litter; color, pure white, with orange ears and black nose, whelped May 16, 1878. Also, Lady of the Kennel I. for black and white ticked bitch pup, out of my France (Belton—Daisey) by Pedigree, whelped June 13, 1878. W. T. IRWIN.

Sales.

PADDY.—Mr. J. H. Whitman, Chicago, has sold the Irish water spaniel Paddy to Mr. Hersey, Stillwater, Minn.

HARRY.—Mr. Chas. N. Lamison, Lima, O., has purchased of Mr. E. P. Robinson, Sidney, O., the pointer dog Harry.

MAGNET.—Mr. I. R. Stayton, Pittsburg, Pa., has sold, through his advertisement in the CHICAGO FIELD, his Belton—Stayton's Floss puppy Magnet to Mr. G. C. Sterling, New York city

ST. NICHOLAS.—Mr. Jno. N. Sharpley, Hazleton, Pa., has sold to Mr. C. W. Wolf, New York city, his black, white and tan Field Trial puppy St. Nicholas by champion Roy Rob out of Bess, whelped March 16, 1878.

ROB ROY—POCAHONTAS LITTER.—Kokomo, Indiana.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Will you please announce the sale of the following of my champion Rob Roy—Pocahontas litter of pups to-wit: One dog pup to Gib. D. Jay, Kokomo, Ind.; one bitch pup to Prof. J. W. Barnes, Kokomo, Ind.; one bitch pup to Dr. W. A. Irwin, Kokomo, Ind; one bitch pup to H. C. Cole, Kokomo, Ind.; one bitch pup to J. W. Strohm, Vail, Iowa; one bitch pup to C. H. Gauss, Sedalia, Mo. H. H. WINSLOW.

Whelps.

DAISY.—Mr. H. S. McMillan's (formerly Sherwood's) setter bitch Daisy, whelped nine, four dogs and five bitches, Sept. 16.

MAG.—Messrs. Brunner & Smith's red Irish setter bitch Mag whelped ten, eight dogs and two bitches, by champion Ben.

Deaths.

SNOWFLAKE.—Mr. E. P. Welsh, York, Pa., has lost his beautiful little Crack-Empress bitch puppy.

PEDIGREE.—Mr. C. N. Whitman's, Levenworth, Kan., pure Laverack dog Pedigree, died suddenly, on Sept. 22d, of heart disease. This is a severe loss to breeders in general and to Mr. Whitman in particular.

LIGHT.—Mr. M. W. Brown, Nashville, Tenn., has had his magnificent native setter dog Light poisoned. This is particularly unfortunate in many respects, as Light was entered to do battle for the native cause at Nashville field trials.

DISTEMPER IN MR. STEVEN'S KENNEL.—Nevada, Iowa.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—During my absence from home, attending the field trials, the Rob Roy—Di puppy (Cling), which I was breaking for Mr. P. A. Wilcox, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, fell a victim to the distemper and was buried with Idaho, his litter sister. Eclipse is better; Blue Joint is alive and that's all I can say for her. Rather rough on me as I thought them among the coming ones. Can now sympathize with Holabird, but I still cast vote for the blues; my motto is, try, try again; they pleased while they stopped with me better than the natives. C. F. STEVENS.

Visits.

DREAM—ST. CLOUD.—Mr. E. P. Welsh's Dream to St. Cloud.

BELLE—CHAMPION LARK.—Mr. Kinney's native setter bitch Belle to champion Lark.

DIANA—LELAPS.—Mr. Franklin Sumner's Diana to his Lelaps; both imported Llewellin setters.

DOLL—CHAMPION ROB ROY.—Mr. John Davidson's Llewellin setter bitch Doll to champion Rob Roy.

IDA F.—CHAMPION LARK.—Mr. P. H. Morris' blue belton setter bitch Ida. F (by Rob Roy) to his champion English setter Lark.

QUEEN II.—BOB.—Mr. Chas. Steinbeiss' Irish water spaniel Queen II. (King of the River—Queen) to Mr. J. H. Whitman's Irish water spaniel Bob.

GYPSIE -- CZAR.—Mr. Horace Smith's Gypsie (Shipman's Joe—Weldon's Gypsie) to Mr. P. H. Morris' Llewellin setter Czar (champion Leicester—champion Petrel).

It is the most complete and thoroughly practical manual of dog breaking that I have ever seen. MANCHAC.

I am more pleased with it than any small work that I ever read. MOBILE.

I have been much *entertained*, and more *benefited* by a perusal of "Dog Paths to Success," and my own experience verifies many of its teachings as correct. GUIDO.

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COCKER SPANIEL PUPS FOR SALE from my *imported* stock, conceded to be the best in America. Young stock only for sale. Price $25 each dog or bitch at eight weeks of age. Full pedigree. S. J. BESTON, Hartford, Conn.—Advt-tf.

Rifle.

Creedmoor Fall Meeting.

FIRST DAY.—Monday, Sept. 17.—The meeting opened with fine weather eminently suited for good shooting as the wind, though slightly variable, was very light. There was much dissatisfaction among the visiting marksmen at the bad arrangements of the officials. Men who had sent on money for their firing tickets could not get them because they had been forgotten—left behind by the small boy entrusted with their keeping. There were grave complaints, too, about the marking, complaints backed by the evidence of strong field glasses which at the short ranges at least can tell all about the condition of the target at each shot. The assembly was not large, *in fact it was very small*. The National Rifle Association of America lacks popularity.

The matches of public importance were:

The Judd Match, open to all comers; weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; seven rounds, without any sighting shots. Entrance fee, $1. There were twenty prizes, varying in value from a trophy worth $50 to premia of $3 each. There were 221 entries. The shooting commenced at nine o'clock sharp and the match closed at noon. The following are the winning scores:

B. McSorley, 33; C. Van Orden, 32; R. G. Post, 32; William Robertson, 31; Charles Hilton, 31; J. F. McHugh, 30; S. C. Kingman, 30; Frank P. Wright, 30; D. C. Pinney, 30; Harry Nichols, 30; E. W. Whitlock, 30; Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. Houghton, 30; J. E. Stetson, 30; J. H. Balston, 30; J. H. Teackle, 30; Captain A. T. Decker, 29; Colonel Jay E. Storck, 29; W. J. Underwood, Jr., 29, S. S. Bumstead, 29; D. F. Davids, 29, and 201 other inferior scores.

The Short Range Match, open to all comers; any rifle within the rules; distance, 200 yards; seven rounds without any sighting shots; position, standing; entrance, $1. There were 157 entries. Twenty prizes, differing in amount from a special military rifle valued at $59 to cash prizes of $3 each. The scores, which are the following, do not come up in general excellence to what was done in the preceding match with the military weapon:

C. D. Mills, 34; J. L. Paulding, 32; F. J. Rabbeth, 31; J. H. Balston, 31; George F. Tolley, 31; W. H. Jackson, 31; G. R. Nichols, 31; N. W. Arnold, 31; J. W. Todd, 30; E. E. Lewis, 30; S. W. Westover, 30; G. A. Devrin, 30; J. E. Stetson, 30; William Finn, 30; A. J. Howlett, 30; J. O. P. Burnside, 30; I. L. Allen, 30; H. J. Quinn, 30; Charles Hezman, 29; G. W. Davidson, 29, and 137 others.

The Army and Navy Journal Match—Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized corps in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps; weapon, any regular military arm; distance, 500 yards; seven rounds; position, anything within the rules. The prizes were three; first, a silver trophy valued at $750; second, a bronze bust of Albert Durer, $110; third, a statuette of the "Dying Gladiator." $72. There were twenty entries.

The following are the scores: The first prize was won by the United States Engineers: Corporal John Cavanagh, 31; Lieutenant William Black, 29; Private Robert Kohri, 27; Captain A. M. Miller, 27; Corporal Martin Doolan, 27; Lieutenant W. L. Fisk, 26; Richard Solis, 26; John Frazen, 25; Charles Barrett, 25; Sergeant Joseph Turner, 23; Albin Krebs, 22; John F. Weber, 22. Total, 310. The Forty-eighth regiment, New York, won the second prize on 305 points, and the Seventh regiment, New York, took the third, making 303. The aggregate totals of the other teams are: Forty-ninth regiment, 280; Twentieth, separate company, 271; Seventy-first regiment, New York, 265; Ninth regiment, New York, 263; First regiment, Connecticut, 263; Fourteenth regiment, New York, 262; Eighth regiment, New York, 260; Twenty-third New York, 254; Twelfth New York, 248; Fourth Connecticut, 238; Fifty-fourth New York, 232; Second Connecticut, 230; Twenty-first New York, 220; Tenth New York, 208; 110th battalion New York, 200; Sixty-ninth New York, 187.

The Gatling match was won by the Twentieth Separate Company, of Binghampton; it was open only to the New York State Guards.

The State Cavalry Match open only to New York troops was won by the Separate Troop I., of Oswego. This troop also won the "open to all" cavalry match. During the day the first stage of the champion match was shot.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, Sept. 18.—The weather was still splendid, but few visitors.

The Seventh Regiment took first prize for the team match open to New York State troops, 500 yards, and this corps also won the First Division match for teams. The Twenty-Third Regiment won the Second Division match.

Laflin and Rand Match.—Open to members of the United States army and navy, the uniformed national guard of any state or territory and the members of any rifle club in the country; weapon, any regular military rifle; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at the former, and any within the rules at the latter; seven rounds at each range; entrance fee, $1. There were 128 entries. There were three prizes:—First, a gold medal, stated to have cost $200; second, a silver medal, valued at $50, and third, a bronze medal, estimated at $20. S. B. Kennedy took the first prize on a fine record of 64 out of a possible 70 points; J. C. Creamer the second prize on 62, and J. L. Price the third prize on 62.

The subscription match, No. 15, was not decided till this day. It was open to all comers; distance, 500 yards; position, any allowed; weapon any rifle (w. r.), seven rounds. There were thirty-two entries. Messrs. Frank Hyde, J. M. T. Partella, C. A. Peake, W. H. Jackson and Homer Fisher made full scores. They shot off during this afternoon. Jackson and Hyde made full scores the second time, Partella got the third prize and Fisher and Peake lost their places. To determine the first place Jackson and Hyde tossed up, the former winning. The first prize amounted to $8 25, and the second and third, smaller sums.

The subscription match, No. 16, was also shot on Tuesday, but the scores were not ready till this day. It was open to all comers; distance, 500 yards: any position with head toward the target; weapon, any rifle, seven rounds. Entrance fee, $1. There were forty-nine entries. Three prizes were offered, the winners being J. T. Wood, 34; C. A. Cleamings, 32, and L. L. Barnes, 32. The first prize amounted to $13.38

Subscription match No. 3, was an all comers' 200 yards, off hand, any rifle competition; entrance fee, $1. There were thirty-five entries and three prizes, the winners being E. W. Whillock, 31, B. B. Lynch, 31, and N. O'Donnell, 31. The first prize was $9.13 cash.

Subscription match No. 4 was similar in all respects to No. 3. There were twenty-three entries. The three prizes were carried off by W. H. Jackson, 30; D. H. Ogden, 29, and I. L. Case, 29. The first prize netted $5.88.

At the running deer, which was kept going as a pool target, Colonel H. A. Gildersleeve made three bull's-eyes in a single run.

Subscription match No. 19 was for all comers, at 300 yards distance any rifle; position, standing; seven rounds. Entrance fee, $1. There were twenty-three entries. W. H. Jackson took first money, making 29; W. Dunlop second, on 28, and D. F. Davids, third, on 28. The first prize amounted to $5.75.

Subscription match No. 20 was similar to the one above. There were sixteen entries. The winners were:—J. E. Storkey, 29; D. F. Davids, 28, and W. H. Jackson, 27. The first money amounted to $4 13.

THIRD DAY.—Thursday, Sept. 19.—Weather again fine, but attendance of visitors light. The International Military Match was so only in name. It was open to teams of twelve of any volunteer military organization or of the U. S. Army or Navy. There were only five entries. Distances 200, 300 and 500 yards, any regulation military rifle, seven rounds at each range per man. The New York State Guard Team won easily. The following are the scores:

New York.

	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
George White	31	33	31	95
J. H. Teacle	31	30	31	92
C. H. Eagle	31	28	31	90
Capt. S. H. Barton	29	34	27	90
C. Van Orden	29	34	26	89
E. W. Price	29	29	30	88
D. H. Ogden	28	31	27	86
James Larned	29	33	24	86
Captain J. L. Price	26	30	28	84
Col. H. A. Gildersleeve	28	29	26	83
W. Robertson	29	32	21	82
Sgt. J. B. Van Heusen	25	27	27	79
Team total				1,044

Connecticut was second with 913; New Jersey 868; Division of the Atlantic 862; Division of the Missouri 803. The Inter-State Military Match at 200 and 500 yards, ten shots, was also won by New York.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
J. Larned	45	41	86
C. H. Eagle	42	43	85
Capt. J. E. Barton	44	41	85
D. H. Ogden	43	41	84
E. W. Price	40	42	82
J. H. Teacle	41	41	82
W. Robertson	42	39	81
J. L. Price	40	39	79
A. B. Van Heusen	39	40	79
C. C. Van Orden	40	39	79
H. A. Gildersleeve	38	38	76
George White	32	39	71
Team total			969

Connecticut was again second with 906; New Jersey had 864; Rhode Island 853. Massachusetts 722.

Short range team match, open to teams of four from any regularly organized rifle club or military corps in the United States; *bona fide* members only eligible to shoot; distances 200 and 300 yards; position, standing; seven rounds at each range; weapon, any rifle within the rules. Entrance fee $1 per man. Several teams could enter from the same organization, but one man could not shoot in two teams. Three prizes were given. First, a Creedmoor Remington rifle, valued at $125; second, bronze statuette of a falconer, valued at $64; third, a bronze bust of Shakespeare, said to have cost $21.

The following are the scores.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY RIFLE CLUB.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Totals.
J. F. Cranston	29	31	60
R. T. Hare	31	29	60
M. W. Bull	29	28	57
L. S. Bunnstead	30	20	50
Team total			227

The records of the other teams are: Remington Rifle Club, 224; Stamford Rifle Club (No. 1), 224; Massachusetts Rifle Association, 220; Flushing Rifle Club (No. 1), 217; Empire Rifle Club, 216; Forty-ninth Regiment Rifle Club, 211; Stamford Rifle Club (No. 2), 210; New York Amateur Club, 209; Irish-American Rifle Club, 208; Flushing Rifle Club (No. 2), 204; Remington Rifle Club (No. 2), 198; Columbia Rifle Association, 194; Forty-ninth Regiment Rifle Club (No. 2), 192; Company E. Second regiment, Connecticut, 191; Separate Troop I., of Oswego, 183.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, Sept. 20.—Weather again brilliant, but wind fish-tail, though light, being from 5.30 to 6.30 on the dial. Notwithstanding this, some of the scores were magnificent.

The Champion Match.—In this competition there were sixty entries. It was open to all comers, weapon, any rifle; distances, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards; ten rounds at each range; position, standing at 200 and any within the rules at 600 and 1,000 yards. Entrance fee, $2. There were ten prizes. First, grand gold medal of the National Rifle Association, $100; second, grand silver medal of the National Rifle Association, $50; third, grand bronze medal of the National Rifle Association, $25; fourth, cash, $25; fifth, cash, $20; sixth, cash, $15; seventh, cash, $15; and three more inferior cash prizes. The winning scores, out of a possible 150 points, are as follows:

	Yards. 200	Yards. 600	Yards. 1,000	Total.
W. M. Farrow	46	47	46	139
I. L. Allen	42	45	49	136
H. F. Clark	40	50	45	135
A. H. Hebberd	35	49	50	134
J. F. Brown	38	48	48	134
F. H. Holton	41	45		47—133
W. Pollard	42	48		43—133
A. W. Durrin	42	46		45—133
W. Gerish	39	47		46—132
W. H. Jackson	38	48		46—132

Last year Major Fulton won, 47—49—43—139 and Mr. I. L. Allen was second, 44—49—42—135, and the late General Dakin was third with 134.

Interstate Long Range.—This was open to teams of four from all rifle clubs in any state or territory of the United States that may be affiliated with the National Rifle Association. Distances, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen rounds at each range: any rifle within the rules. Entrance fee $5 per team. Owing to the fact that only affiliated clubs could shoot, there were but three entries. The Amateur Rifle Club, of New York, won the match last year by a record of 825 out of a possible 900 points. The following are the scores:

Massachusetts Rifle Association.

J. S. Sumner	800—5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4—71	
	900—5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—73	
	1000—4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—74	218
W. H. Jackson	800—5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—74	
	900—5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—74	
	1000—5 5 3 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—70	218
A. H. Hebbard	800—5 3 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—72	
	900—5 3 5 5 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 4—69	
	1000—5 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—71	212
J. F. Brown	800—3 0 5 5 5 4 3 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—63	
	900—5 3 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 3 5 5 5 5 4—64	
	1000—3 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5—70	197
Team total		845

Amateur Rifle Club, New York.

Frank Hyde	800—5 5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—72	
	900—5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5—71	
	1000—5 5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—73	216
J. L. Allen	800—4 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5—72	
	900—5 5 5 5 5 5 5 2 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—71	
	1000—5 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5—70	213
H. F. Clark	800—5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5—72	
	900—4 5 5 5 4 5 3 5 5 4 4 5 5 4 5—68	
	1000—3 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—69	209
R. Rathbone	800—5 5 4 5 4 5 5 5 5 0 4 5 5 5—67	
	900—3 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 0 4 5 4 5 5 2—60	
	1000—5 5 5 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5—71	198
Team total		836

Columbia L. R. R. Club.

	800	900	1000	Totals.
J. O. Burnside	72	60	63	195
P. J. Lawritzen	57	53	56	156
C. L. Laird	65	58	65	189
J. T. M. Portello	68	62	58	188
Team total				738

Military Championship. This is in imitation of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, but the regular army and navy are allowed to shoot. There were forty-three entries. The distances in the first stage were 200, 500 and 600 yards; weapon, the regulation arm of the service to which the competitor may belong; position, standing at 200 and any in accordance with military regulations at 500 and 600 yards. Entrance fee, $2. The twenty-one prizes offered were:—First, $50 cash, and twenty others at $5 each.

The following are the names of the winners in the first stage, according to merit, and their scores:

C. H. Eagle	87	J. L. Price	80
W. M. Farrow	87	P. H. Stafford	79
George White	87	M. D. Hinds	78
William Finn	86	S. N. Holmes	78
John Cavanagh	86	C. A. Barton	78
W. A. French	83	L. L. Barnes	78
A. B. Van Heusen	83	J. McCartin	77
J. S. Barton	80	D. H. Ogden	77
E. W. Price	80	W. L. Fiske	76
J. S. Wood	80	W. J. Underwood	75
F. Holmes	80		

Fifth Day.—The best shooting day of the meeting and the best scores. There were thirty-three entries for the Wimbledon Cup. It was open to all citizens of the United States; distance, 1,000 yards; 30 rounds; any rifle (w. r.) First prize, the Wimbledon Cup, valued at $500; second prize, an aneroid barometer, valued at $50. The weather was propitious. The following are the scores in the order of merit:

Frank Hyde	5 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 3 5 5 5		
	5 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	143	
J. S. Sumner	5 4 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4		
	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	142	
S. H. Gray	4 2 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		
	5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 6 5 3 5 5	141	
H. F. Clark	138	N. D. Ward	121
F. H. David	137	H. Fisher	119
W. H. Jackson	137	J. P. Waters	117
A. H. Hebbard	137	E. H. Madison	116
L. L. Hepburn	136	J. M. Partello	114
J. F. Brown	134	J. O. P. Burnside	113
I. L. Allen	133	S. K. Wallace	112
B. G. Doughty	132	T. Lamb	106
W. S. Elmandorf	129	J. A. Hatry	103
G. W. Davidson	128	E. H. Sanford	93
C. E. Dwight	126	A. Anderson	91
H. F. Rockwell	125	S. T. G. Dudley	79
L. Geiger	124	W. M. Farrow	retired.
W. Gerish	124	S. C. Kingman	retired.
W. Polland	22	B. J. Lawristen	retired.
W. Gunn	122		

Previous winners: 1875, Major H. Fulton, 133; 1876, Isaac Allen, 139; 1877, Dudley Selph, 137.

The Military Championship.—The second stage of the military championship of the United States was open to the sixty men who made the highest scores in the first stage. There were fifteen entries. The distances were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; seven rounds at each range: weapon, the regulation or special arm to be furnished to the competitor; position, any (with rest). First prize, the United States military championship medal, valued at $50; second prize, $50. cash; third prize, $25, cash. The scores are:

	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Totals
J. S. Barton	31	28	18	77
A. B. Van Heusen	28	28	14	70
J. H. Teackle	32	15	20	67
W. M. Farrow	25	25	11	61
William Finn	25	20	15	60
William Robertson	20	18	15	53
L. L. Barnes	27	17	9	53
J. McCartin	19	19	12	50
C. H. Eagle	29	9	7	45
John Cavanagh	23	21	0	44
W. A. French	24	3	16	43
E. W. Price	17	4	21	42
P. H. Stafford	10	19	6	35
J. L. Price	12	12	7	31
S. N. Holmes	9	2	2	13

PLEASANT OFF-HAND SHOOTING.—The members of the G. H. Thomas Post Rifle Club, Chicago, and some of the Lake View, Ill., marksmen had an informal shoot together at 200 yards, strictly off-hand. The scores were:

J. S. Cram	5 5 5 4 5 4 5 3 4 5—45
J. A Shaffer	3 5 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4—44
L. Bradley	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 4—41
W. H. Chenoweth	4 5 5 4 3 4 3 5 4 4—41
I.A. Freeman	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
L. H. Drury	4 3 5 4 4 4 5 3 4 4—40
J. Colehour	4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4—39
Col. E. D. Swain	5 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
J. C. Borcherdt	3 5 4 4 4 3 5 5 3 3—39
S. Burns	2 3 5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4—39
S. M. Tyrrell	3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—38
B. J. Gleason	4 3 4 4 5 3 3 3 4 5—38
John McAuley	4 4 3 3 5 3 3 3 3 5—35
G. McConnell	5 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 0 4—35
W. Hanchett	4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4—34

ATLANTIC, IOWA.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—On Tuesday, the 17th inst., our third monthly competition for the gold badge was held with the following result:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Tl.
O. B. Gould	4 4 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 4—40	4 5 5 4 3 4 5 5 4 4—43	—83
C. Mandlin	4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—42	3 4 5 4 3 5 5 2 5 4—40	—82
J. S. Pressnall	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4—39	5 5 3 5 5 5 3 5 3 3—42	—81
J. B. Aldrich	5 4 3 4 4 5 4 4 3 4—40	3 3 2 4 4 2 4 5 4 4—35	—75
L. L. DeLano	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 5—40	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4—47	—87

There was a strong wind blowing across the range, which made it difficult to keep on the bull's-eye. DEE.

The Trophy Match.

The cackling made by the National Rifle Association of America, over this match, which is no match, still goes on. During the Creedmoor Fall meeting Major Henry Fulton called the successful competitors for places on the team together and formally installed them as "The American Team." They are to shoot a walk-over and have the name of America inscribed on the trophy. Some people are arguing that this is childish, and an empty show, but they are mistaken. The "Team Trophy" or Palma is about all of *nationality* that the Creedmoor organization can boast of, and it is making the most of it.

TO DISCIPLINE AND PRACTICE.—The English Eight Club is a new organization which it is proposed to form in London. About fifty members had been enrolled two weeks ago. The objects of the club are to provide facilities for meeting—for practice and competition—among English small-bore shots.

THINKS IT USELESS.—Dr. Carver has stated that the Creedmoor and other long-range shooting is useless and lacks practicality. Other people have said much the same of Carver's shooting, and that the science of markemanship could get along were there no Dr. Carver.

SHOOT AT GIBSON CITY, ILL.—The Gibson City sportsmen announce a tournament, to be held on Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Their programme embraces over $1,000 in cash prizes.

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with the CHICAGO FIELD through the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent.

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N. ROWE, (MOHAWK).....*Editor and Manager.*

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1878.

CHICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB.—The directors of the club met on Sept. 19, in the club rooms of the Sherman House. The Hon. S. K. Dow, presiding, announced that the formal transfer of the track and appurtenances from the builders, Messrs. Lawrence & Martin, to the club, had taken place, the consideration being $75,000. That the stock of the company had been fully subscribed and that everything was now directly in its hands and under its control.

The board of directors held a meeting at the Sherman House club rooms on Sept. 23, the Hon S. K. Dow, presiding. The matter of selecting a superintendent of the grounds was first in order, and the choice fell on Col. John W. Conley, a gentleman of good executive ability, and a large experence in the varied duties which pertain to a race track. The question of the price of admission was taken up and discussed at length. The following rates were decided on: Admission to the grounds including a seat in the grand stand, one dollar; reserved seats in the select stand, obtainable before going to the track, fifty cents extra; season tickets, entitling the holder to admission to the quarter stretch, five dollars; quarter-stretch badges, one dollar.

Messers. Sanders and Hulburt, of the committee to make arrangements for the holding of the state fair next year, reported informally that they had been down to Freeport, and had talked with all the directors; had informed them that all the necessary buildings, booths, etc., would be erected, and had found that they were very generally in favor of accepting the offer. The committee was of the opinion that it could be had for the asking at the meeting of the board in December.

After the presentation of about twenty-five names of persons desirous of being enrolled members, the board adjourned.

The entries to the inaugural meeting of the club, which will take place on Oct. 8, 9, 10 and 11, will close on Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock P. M., with the treasurer, Mr. Alvin Hulbert, Sherman House. The arrangement of purses is popular among turfmen, and the liberality of the club will undoubtedly be appreciated and secure their hearty co-operation.

SPORTSMEN AGAIN GIVE AID.—The St. Charles, Mo., Hunting and Fishing club, once a strong association, has been inactive for several years. A balance of $125 remained in bank to its credit; How to dispose of it, was a question, which was solved last Saturday evening in a manner which did infinite credit to all concerned. A meeting of members was called and a resolution was adopted, appropriating $125 of the funds of the association to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. A telegram was sent to the Howard Association, New Orleans, authorizing them to draw upon the treasurer for that amount.

NORMAN STALLIONS FOR SALE.—We call the attention of readers to the sale of ten pure bred Norman stallions, which will be sold by auction at the Union Stock Yards on Oct. 3. Col. Elison, of the well-known auctioneering firm of Elison & Pomeroy, will do the selling, and intending buyers will find every satisfaction in attending; if they don't buy they will have heard the Colonel sell, and that alone would be worth the trouble if there were not ten fine Normans to look at.

SAND HILL CRANES.—We call the attention of our readers to our short advertisement for live sand-hill cranes. It will be found among wants and exchanges.

BLOCKED THEIR GAME.—Janesville, Wis. — *Editor Chicago Field:*— Having heard some time ago through its members, that the Black Hawk Club, of Koshkonong, intended this Fall to monopolize the shooting there by building ten blinds for the exclusive use of its members, I wrote to Duane Starin, well-known as the best duck shot on the lake, telling him of the club's intention, and advising that he get ahead of them and build some blinds for the use of his guests. The enclosed postal will show the result, and also give you some points as to the shooting at present.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis.

DEAR SIR:—Yours received. I have done as you suggested, and have secured seven good points, in fact the best in our end of the lake. Teals are coming in strong. Shooting good just now. YOURS,
D. STARIN.

Mr. Starin has lately built a fine house on Black Hawk Island, and now has the most comfortable quarters at the lake for sportsmen. He also has good boats, etc., and a location most convenient to the best shooting grounds. Canvas backs will begin coming about Oct. 1st, red heads and black heads are already on deck, but the main body is yet to come. Starin's house can be reached from Fort Atkinson by livery.

Black bass and pike are biting freely with us now and fine sport is had on Rock river, near the city. A. M. V.

PET GUNS.—San Antonio, Texas.—*Editor Chicago Field:*— Oneida in his reply to Old Gunner, Sept. 14, makes several of us repent that we write up guns we know nothing about. It is true we have our pet guns; during the long Summer months we rub them up, and keep rust away; we would rather see our best coat rusty than our pet gun. When we fetch them from their cases, we know they will do their duty, provided we do ours. When we lose a match we do not curse our pets, as we know it was our fault. These pets are made by several good, reliable gun makers, whose cards appear every week and every year announcing new improvements. Any of these well-known makers can turn out a pet. You can give them all the powder you can burn, without danger of their shaking, and they are all compensation to take up wear. It's powder that kills; and I prefer black all the time.
B. B. B.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Fixtures for 1878.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Nashville, Dec. 2.
Wisconsin State Sportsmen's Association.
Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—at call of president.
Missouri State Sportsmen's Association.

An Experiment in Grouse Breeding.

CHICAGO, ILL.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I noticed the following article in the English paper *Live Stock Journal and Fanciers' Gazette* and have cut it out, thinking it might be a text on which I might enlarge:

"We recently mentioned that the Prince of Wales had resolved to try the experiment of acclimatizing Scotch grouse on a moor at Sandringham. This experiment in grouse-breeding will certainly be watched with considerable interest by naturalists and sportsmen; and in alluding to this matter a correspondent, writing to a daily contemporary, says:—"The Prince having resolved, if possible, to acclimatize the Scottish grouse on a moor at Sandringham, has just had a supply of young birds brought to that place from his estate at Ballater in Aberdeenshire. The grouse for this experiment in acclimatization have been chiefly reared from the egg by the Prince's keeper, a few birds having also been taken from nests of young ones found in the heather on his shooting ground. The birds, when removed a few days ago, are reported to have been strong and lively; and if the heather and surroundings to which they have been transferred should prove to be anything like the moor-ground of Aberdeenshire, they will probably live and thrive. Grouse were at one time common in Devonshire and Sussex, and also in some other parts of England, where there are none now. An attempt made by the Duke of Gloucester, in 1829, to acclimatize grouse on Bagshot Heath, proved unsuccessful. Although the Bagshot Heath birds were carefully protected from poachers and other enemies, they never multiplied; one brace out of the seventeen birds which were let loose on the heath was shot in 1831, and this was the sole result of the experiment. Some years ago, however, a successful emigration of grouse was effected from the moors of Scotland to the moors of Wales. The birds took kindly to their new habitat, where they fed with avidity, and multiplied as rapidly as at home. Old birds only were translated, as it was thought they would be better able to protect themselves and procure food than first-season birds. It may be hoped, therefore, that the Prince of Wales will send a score or two of old cocks and hens to Sandringham, and not trust entirely to the young chicks which have been already provided, since the latter will certainly prove less able than the former to fight the battle of life. Should the Prince succeed in his experiment a very favorable effect may in all probability be produced by it on the future breeding of grouse. The grouse can be easily dealt with; it is not at all a wild bird by nature. An instance is on record where a brood of grouse has been hatched and brought up in a kitchen, and there are numerous records of birds which have become so tame as to eat from the hand. There can be no doubt that it is quite possible either to breed from the eggs or to send a score of brace from one county to another; indeed, at the present moment a scheme is in course of being organized for sending away a few hundred birds to New Zealand, so that some day there may be grouse shooting at the Antipodes."

Your correspondent, Ubique, wrote awhile ago at some length on the introduction and acclimatization of foreign game birds, and I feel sure that he was going on the right road. We cannot have too many game birds, and the more we introduce the better will be our prospect of sport, for, according to the evolution theory of the survival of the fittest, from the many varieties we may get some one or other that can overcome the difficulties presented in certain localities to the existence of others.

The grouse of English, Irish and Scotch moors might very likely do well where the prairie chicken gets drowned out. He is hardy, and as far as the Irish bird is concerned, not at all afraid of water, for he is found in the Bog of Allen, where there is "lashuns of water." There is no more reason that he should not thrive in the Calumet or Kankakee marshes than in the neighborhood of Sandringham. It is not absolutely necessary that they have mountains to live on.

It is true that the acclimatization of foreign birds would be attended with difficulty in the state of Illinois on account of the excessive weakness of the law. But I should think that a justice (even Justice Meech, who so wisely adjudicated the cases prosecuted by you,) could hardly fail to find a case against a man for having in possession *imported* birds. But if the birds could not receive general protection, surely some of those landowners throughout the country who own or control large tracts of land, and are also sportsmen, might spend a few dollars in the experiment.

According to a correspondent in your pages, the migratory quails are doing well in New England, and this ought to satisfy anybody that the game of introduction is worth the candle of small outlay.

We have such an enormous territory, such varied country and climate, that no imported game should fail to make a footing, for, having wings, they could seek elsewhere the circumstances that suited them better than where they were first planted. Somewhere on this vast continent could place be found for all. In the Rocky Mountains could the Argus and monaul pheasants find a home. In the southern states might be located the black and painted partridge of India. In the mountains of Tennessee and Georgia the pheasant from China or England could obtain congenial cover. The vast plains of Kansas, Texas and Colorado would be fit homes for the pau and koran,—the bustards of South Africa,—and the dainty florikan of India and Syria. The brakes and thickets of Florida, Louisiana and the Southern States generally would afford protection for the jungle-cock and spur-fowl from the Indian jungles. Our northern states might be enriched by the gallant capercailzie and black cock. There is no game bird that flies that could not be established somewhere amongst us if we had a little enterprise amongst our sportsmen, and better enforcement of our game laws.

"Aye, there's the rub,"—a better enforcement of the game laws.

Is not a law a farce and a disgrace to the state it is made for, if it is not enforced? The game law in Illinois, at least, should be effaced from the statute book, or provision made for its enforcement. As it is, it is a reproach to the intelligence of the community. WILL O' THE WISP.

MORTALITY AMONG DEER AND WILD BOARS IN GERMANY.—Upwards of 300 head of deer, as well as a number of wild boars, were found dead or dying in the Munich parks and other districts of Bavaria; but the nature of the disease does not appear to have been ascertained. Though bearing some resemblance to anthrax, it is said that it cannot properly be identified with that disease.—*London Country.*

The Norwegian Game Laws.

Next to Scotland, Norway is the country which appears to have the greatest attraction for English sportsmen. These latter are received with open arms by the farmers and peasantry; they pay liberally, and as a rule give the game they do not require for their own consumption to the residents in the locality where they are staying. Up to this year the country was looked upon as a a kind of "happy hunting ground" by Englishmen, as they could roam at will, gun in hand, over all unenclosed land, whether private or public property, and a considerable section of English sportsmen have for years past availed themselves of these advantages. This condition of affairs has been somewhat altered by an Act passed by the Norwegian Storthing last year.

As this Act, which came into force on the 1st January last, has placed English and all other alien sportsmen upon an entirely different footing to that which they have hitherto enjoyed, and to sportsmen native born, a synopsis of the Norwegian game laws (taken from the translation of Herr Frus's work on "Sporting on the Norwegian Fjelds," and noticed by us last week) now in force, as far as they affect aliens, will, doubtless, prove useful. The earliest game laws on record would appear to have been passed in 1652. By the Act of 1877 aliens must in all cases obtain the consent of the land-owner or occupier before going on private land for the purpose of sporting. In 1842 and 1860 the Storthing passed Acts for the protection of eider ducks and their breeding grounds. And in the former year the criminal law, hereafter alluded to, was passed. Up to 1863 all game was unprotected during the breeding season, and could be legally killed by anyone, foreign or native, on common ground at all times. The following is an abstract of the sections of the Act of the 22d June, 1863, affecting foreign sportsmen:

SECTION 1 provides that a premium of spd. 5 be paid for the destruction of a bear, wolf, lynx, or glutton, regardless of age; and of half a dollar for an eagle, osprey, or goshawk, fledged young ones to be accounted as old birds.

SEC. 3.—Elk, red deer and beavers may be killed only from 1st August to 31st October, on private property. The owner of each separate estate has the right to kill one elk, one beaver, and two red deer. (The right of the owner to transfer his right to kill the animals mentioned in this section to another, native or alien, is recognized). These restrictions as to time and number are not to be in force when the animals are on an island, or in an enclosed park belonging to one person only. On common ground it is illegal to kill the animals named in this section.

SEC. 4.—Wild reindeer are protected from 1st April to 1st August.

SEC. 5.—Hares are protected from 1st June to 15th August.

SEC. 6.—Landowners are empowered, without restriction as to time and numbers, to catch and kill red deer, beavers, and hares on enclosed properties, and when these animals injure their gardens, cornfields, meadows or woods in the immediate vicinity of their dwelling houses. Illegal to hunt, with or without dogs, or kill any of the above-named animals on enclosed ground, or on land immediately adjacent to the farms, without the permission of the owner.

SEC. 7.—Hen capercailzie, and the hen of the blackcock, may not be caught or killed from the 15th March to 15th August; cock capercailzie, blackcock, hazel-grouse, willow-grouse, and ptarmigan, from 15th May to 15th August; eider ducks from 15th April to 15th August; partridges, from 1st January to 1st September.

SEC. 8.—(Penalties)—For unlawfully killing game during the close-time: An elk, spd. 60; a red deer, or a beaver, spd. 20; a reindeer, spd. 10; a hare, spd. 2; and for each of the birds mentioned in sec. 7, spd. 1. Every participator in this unlawful catching, or killing game, is subject to the same fines as the principal.

SEC. 10.—Provides for the recovery of the penalties. The offender, by paying the amount to the "foged" (district police officer), when arrested, can obtain an immediate release, and save all further trouble.

SEC. 11.—Empowers the king, by royal order, to make alteration in, and extend, the close time.

The following alterations as to close-time, etc., have been made by royal orders of various dates, and by amendment and other acts.

In the circuits of Hole, Norderhov and Roros, capercailzie, male and female, black game and ryper, willow-grouse and ptarmigan, must not be shot before September 1, and in the two first named districts hazel-grouse also are protected to the 1st of September, and hares to the 15th of the same month.

In the district of Akershus, and also in Lister and Mandals, amts, capercailzie, black game, hazel-grouse and hares are protected from 1st May to 15th August.

In Tromso and Romsdal amts, and in the shrieval districts of Fosen and Namdal, Inderoer, Stor and Vaerdal, it is during the whole year, forbidden to catch, shoot, or in any other manner kill eider ducks. From the 1st April to 15th August, it is illegal, without permission from the owner or occupier, to discharge a gun on or near proclaimed or preserved eider breeding grounds.

In the shrieval districts of North Osterdal, reindeer may be hunted on common land for two months only, from the 1st August to the 1st October.

In the circuits of Selbo, Aalem and Holtaalen, it is illegal for the owners of property, or their deputies, to kill elk and beavers.

In Lesje and Dovre elk are similarly protected until the 1st August, 1878, and in Vaage and North and South Froen, until 1st August, 1881.

On the island of Hitteren it is legal for the owners of property, and their deputies, to kill red deer during the months of September and October only.

In Romsdal amt, it is illegal for the owners of property, or their deputies, to kill red deer before 1st August, 1880, and in the forests between the Matre and Hardanger fjords, before the 1st August, 1882.

The above is a summary of the Norwegian game laws, affecting aliens, that were in force up to the 1st January in the present year (1878). Up to that date it was legal for any one, alien or native, to use dogs and shoot over the vast tracts of mountain waste and other land the property of the state, and to kill all game, except elk, red deer, and beaver, during the legal shooting seasons above mentioned. It was also legal for aliens or natives to shoot reindeer, hares, and all kinds of feathered game on unenclosed land, except that immediately adjacent to the farm-buildings, the property of private individuals, without the consent of the owner, provided no dogs were used. This is the state of the law now as far as the natives are concerned; they still have the right to use dogs and kill all game during the season, except, as aforesaid, on all public or common land, and also on private unenclosed land, as above mentioned, but the dogs must not be used on the latter without the consent of the owner. Aliens, however, as before stated, are placed on a different footing to native-born subjects by the Act passed last year. Appended is the translation given in the work referred to:—

AN ACT ENABLING FOREIGNERS TO SPORT IN NORWAY.

SECTION 1 (Clause 1).—Foreigners who desire to shoot or hunt upon commons the property of the state, commons the property of a parish, or high-field which has no private owner, must for

that purpose obtain a license. (Clause 2). In all other cases foreigners must obtain the permission of the owners or occupiers.

SEC. 2.—The license shall remain in force during the whole of the open season of that year in which it shall be issued, and shall entitle the holder to pursue all kinds of game except elk, red deer, and beaver, upon payment to the treasury of a duty to be hereafter fixed by the King, at not less thn 200 kroner, or more than 500 kroner.

SEC. 3 (Clause 1).—Offenses against the present act shall be punishable by fines, which, for offenses against the provisions of Section 1, Clause 1, and Section 2, shall not be of a less amount than 200 kroner, or more than 1,000 kroner, recoverable at the suit of the Crown. (Clause 2). Offenses against Section 1, Clause 2, shall be the subject of a Crown prosecution only upon the request of the owner or occupier aggrieved. All proceedings under the present act shall be taken in the police-court, and the informer, provided he be an officer of the police, or of the public department of forests, shall be entitled to one-half of the fines recovered.

SEC. 4.—The present act shall come into force on the 1st of January, 1878.

The king, we are further informed, did by royal order, dated Oct. 8, 1877, fix the license duty for the present at the minimum sum mentioned in the Act, 200 kroner (about £11 2s), payable in the towns to the "byfoged" (town magistrate), and in the country to the foged (district police officer), who, on receipt thereof, will issue licenses. It will be seen that it is now illegal for an alien to kill even snipe upon public ground without having first taken out a license, and the doing so subjects him to a minimum penalty of over £11 sterling, with a maximum of about £55. And, moreover, by Sec. 1, Clause 2, and Sec. 3, Clause 2, that an alien shooting even a thrush or a snipe on land owned by a private individual, is liable to a crown prosecution at the request of the owner or occupier aggrieved. The Act itself, however, does not specify any penalties for breeches of Clause 2, Sec. 1, therefore I opine that the proceedings would be instituted under Chap. 22, Sec. 11, of the criminal law, which fixes a penalty in the shape of a fine of not less than spd. 2, or more than spd. 5, for unlawfully hunting on another man's ground, even if the offender has not then taken, killed, or wounded any game. Should he have taken, killed, or wounded any game, then he shall be fined from spd. 10 to spd. 20, if the animal killed be an elk, red-deer, or reindeer, and should the animal be killed in a district where they are protected during the whole year, or killed during the close time, the offender shall pay in addition the fine specified by Sec. 8, of the law of the 22d June, 1863, viz.: for an elk, spd. 60; a red-deer or beaver, spd. 20, and a reindeer, spd. 10. In exchange for English gold 4½ spd. equal £1, and 18 kroner also equal £1.

It is legal for the owner of an estate, or his deputy, to pursue and kill on another man's ground, elk, red-deer, reindeer, and hares, started on his own ground, and also reindeer and hares when started on common ground. From statistics furnished by Herr Frus in his book, it appears that the possession of the £11 2s license confers the right of sporting over the greater part of the country. Not above 20 Norwegian square miles (980 English square miles) of the whole area of the country were under the plow in 1875, and then the pasture land was estimated at about 70 Norwegian square miles (3,430 English square miles). The extent of the forests of Norway were at the same date calculated at 500 Norwegian square miles (24,500 English square miles.) The total area of the country is estimated at 121,800 English square miles, and as the above figures show that only 28,910 English square miles are useful land, the remaining 92,890 English square miles are waste, and can be shot over by aliens holding the £11 2s license.—*Land and Water.*

NOTES FROM DAVENPORT.—Davenport, Iowa.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—The spirit moves me to write, and so I come once again; whether welcome or not, remains to be seen. I have been out after chickens three or four times and found a few each time, one day, my best, I bagged ten, found quite a number of old lone birds and I think others experienced the same. The weather has been so hot and dry that a dog did not have a fair show. Have seen a good many quails within six miles of town. I see that L. E. N. has written you from here that the "Kids and pot-hunters" have destroyed the game. If he would specify who, it would be more satisfactory. I don't know why the "Kids and P. H.'s" have not as much right to kill game in the open season as any one. I have tried to find violators of the law, but cannot prove anything, even though I am morally certain of its violation. Those whom I have reason to suspect have been either men who were well off or their sons, and it would not do to call them "kids or pot-hunters." The old sports of this town are simply market shooters; that is, they go to Muscatine Island or Boston Bay with a fine equipment and plenty of loaded shells, and casks (for preserving the game in) and some short, flat guns, which they carry in their pockets, which do satisfactory work at short range. The game they are the best at is that little game of "draw." They shipped a good many ducks to town last season, but some people say they bought the most of them at rather more than the market price.

Last week's CHICAGO FIELD had an article in, in regard to shells (paper and brass). I do not consider it a question of poverty as he claims, but of convenience. I use both, and for wet, bad weather after ducks I do not want any paper in mine. To have a paper shell in each chamber with the heads pulled off, and no way to get them out only to cut a stalk of wild rice, and poke from the muzzle, as I had to do at Bureau Junction last Fall, is, to say the least, rather aggravating. Paper is nice for fine weather, but it is better to take along a few brass ones in case it should happen to rain.

One thing more, Aug. Smith and Louis Harms went up to Ida County for a chicken shoot. They went part way on the line which "offers peculiar advantages for prairie chickens, ducks, geese and brant shooting" (per adv). They had to pay express charges on guns, dogs and camp equipage. Mr. Smith has seven or eight sections of land there, so he did not have to trespass any, found birds very abundant. When they came to ship them they had to pay ten cents apiece express charges, drive six miles to make affidavit that they were not shipped for profit, and pay the justice seventy-five cents for each dozen; quite a number of their birds spoiled, and on the whole they are not satisfied. When they came home they found their dogs, guns, birds, and other stuff had been left behind, put off at some way station. They telegraphed for them and the next morning received them, minus about a dozen birds. If everyone is accommodated on our "Iowa line" the same way, probably the birds will be plenty for a long time to come, Peculiar Inducements and all.

Our Mississippi salmon, the fish with many aliases has commenced to run, and some are being caught. There are two kinds here, one they call jack and the other white salmon; the white ones grow to seven or eight pounds and are sharper biters. Do they both come under the pike-perch family? Ducks are flying some; saw some mallards to-day and some black ones yesterday.

WAPSIEPINICON.

THE FEAST OF ST. PARTRIDGE.—The opening days of the partridge season in England exhibited a pleasing contrast to that experienced by sportsmen who betook themselves to the moors on the 12th of August. The weather on Monday was all that any reasonable individual could desire for a tramp across the stubbles, and although the sky was cloudy, the atmosphere was not sultry; but the light was clear, and a moderate breeze was felt all day in the open. The remaining days of the week have been almost equally pleasant, but warmer. Although more than the usual quantity of grain has been cut this year, a great deal still remained out on the 1-t, the rains and storms preceding that date having greatly impeded all kinds of harvest operations. The supply and size of the young birds varies greatly, and although a better stock has been found on some estates than was expected, neither in quantity nor in size and quality do the young birds appear to be on an average in England, while in some counties they are unusually scarce.

The heavy rains in June swamped many nests on low-lying grounds in nearly every part of the country, and the consequence is, that in these districts many of the pairs had second nests, the result of which is an excessive number of "cheepers." Many birds, however, did not apparently nest again, and an unusual number of barren birds prevail.—*Land and Water.*

A NEW IDEA OF GAME PRESERVATION.—Chicago, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I am a constant reader and an old sportsman, who though too old to follow a brace of good dogs as I used to, yet feel as lively an interest in the preservation of game as ever. And I feel truly mortified and disgusted when reading of men who designate themselves sportsmen, turning so manly and noble a sport as shooting into a lawless slaughtering pastime. I can't at present exactly see how the above evils can be remedied with much satisfaction in a country where farmers are freeholders, for they will say they breed and feed the birds, and are entitled to the use of them by killing them in any way they see fit. The only way I can see (and perhaps this might in some manner be abused) is for our gun clubs to take hold, having meetings and discussing the best way of proceeding. Could not a bill be passed abolishing the sale of game except by the clubs of the different states, and then let the said clubs take up territory in each state, paying the farmers (for their trouble and care in preserving the birds) a fair share out of the proceeds. This would stimulate them into keeping off all pot-hunters and strangers, who would be subject to the law of trespass, the expenses to be defrayed by the clubs for prosecuting. If some of the farmers wanted to sport a little, let them, but only for their own table. Some will say this is too much of a monopoly, but we have plenty of it in other transactions, and certainly it would be better than the sacrifice of all kinds of game. If the outsiders do not like it, let them shoot subject to a game certificate, which, there is no doubt, we shall have before long. They would help to increase the revenue and keep shooting within bounds. I should like to hear some one else give their opinion on this arrrangement. OLD SHOT.

P. S—Myself and friend have been out for a few days about seventy miles southwest, found birds not so very scarce, but as wild as hawks; had begun to flock. O. S.

WILD RICE.—Boston, Mass.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—After many efforts for two years past I have secured a quantity of wild rice for seed, intending to have it distributed throughout New England, not with a view of making any money out of the transaction, but to further the interests of the sportsmen here at the East. The Massachusetts Kennel Club, seeking a new field of usefulness, voted at a late meeting of their executive committee, as follows: That a committee of five members of the club be appointed to draft a more acceptable and satisfactory game law, and to present the same to the next legislature; and, with the assistance of interested sportsmen throughout the state, to urge the enactment of such a law. The following named members compose the committee: John Fottler, Jr. (chairman), Dr. J. Nelson Borland, Dr. Francis B. Greenough, and Edward P. Brown, all of Boston, also Geo. Delano, of New Bedford. The co operation of sportsmen throughout the state will be invited in due season. RED HUGH.

KEEPING LOADED SHELLS.—Chicago, Ill.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—I noticed in your paper at some time a sportsman gave as the reason for his lack of success in bagging his game that his shells had been loaded for some time. I will give you for what it is worth my method of keeping loaded shells. I make a bag of rubber cloth large and roomy (mine would hold near a bushel) the seams sewed very close, the rubber edges being brought together. In this I deposit all my loaded shells, tying it up with a strong cord and leaving it in any safe place, paying little attention to the dryness of the storage. I often use charges that have been stored in this way two and three years, and when I fail to bag my game blame my faulty aim and not want of penetration. A. L.

A. J. W., OF RIDGEVILLE, ANSWERED.—Milwaukee.—*Editor Chicago Field*:—If A. J. W., Ridgeville, Ind., wants black tail deer, elk, bear, and Rocky Mountain sheep hunting he can find it within a short distance of Green river, Wyoming. His best route is to Omaha, thence direct by the Union Pacific to Green River Station. His cheapest plan is to buy a through ticket to Ogden, Utah, as he can dispose of it at Green River. Fare about seventy-five dollars. When he gets to Green River if he will inquire of Mr. Hamson, of the firm of Beckwith & Hamson, merchants, he can get all the information he wants as to locality of game, etc., as Mr. H. is a thorough sportsman and well posted all over the territory. E. H. S.

QUAILS IN SUFFOLK.—I think the following will be interesting to many who read your paper. On my property at Butley, Suffolk, there is a brood of common quails, eight or nine young ones, and whilst reaping, another nest was destroyed by the horse-rake, the hen sitting having been killed and the ten eggs broken. These are the only nests I have ever heard of in these parts. As a rule, partridges have done very badly on my estate, there only being here and there a spot with a few coveys. All my neighbors complain also.—RENDLESHAM, in *Land and Water.*

THE GALVESTON GUN CLUB.—This organization met at the office of Messrs. White & King and organized with the following officers: C. C. Pettit, president; J. D. Settle, vice-president; A. Cannon, secretary and treasurer. Directors—O. G. Bowman, E. McCormick, O. Painparc, J. M. Foshey, A. Brock.

JUST IMPORTED.—Another large invoice of Edwinson C. Green's Breech Loaders, 10 gauge, 9 to 11 lbs., 30 and 32 inch Damascus barrels, top leaver double bolt, extension top rib bar, rebounding locks, solid head strikers, English walnut pistol stock, patent fore-end fastning, finely engraved. Regulated for close and hard shooting. Send for our *reduced net cash prices.* RUSSEL & HAYDENS, Jacksonville, Ill., Importers and sole agents.—(advt.)

FOR SALE.—A very handsome English double-barrel breech-loading shot-gun, in case complete; two sets of Damascus barrels, one for field and the other for duck and trap shooting, both hard shooting. Weight of gun 9¼ lbs., length of barrels 30 inches. The gun is almost as good as new. Cost, when new, $450. Reason for selling, owner has no use. F. P. TAYLOR, dealer in sportsmen's goods, 72 East Madison Street, Chicago.—[Advt.]

Trap Shooting.

Nebraska City Tournament.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Enclosed find scores of first regular tournament we have had here, which passed off very pleasantly and successfully, under the management of J. B. Hathaway, of Omaha. Birds from Tom Stagg, Chicago, were an excellent lot.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10.—Purse No. 1, $100. Class shooting; single birds, 21 yards rise; $5 entrance; first prize $45, second prize $30, third prize $15, fourth prize $10.

SCORE.

C. L. Potts	11001 01111—7	S. A. McLean	10111 11110—8
E. S. Hawley	11010 11111—8	A. Still	11011 11101—8
R. F. McComas	10101 11111—8	R. Lorton	10110 01011—6
G. L. Woolsey	10111 00001—5	W. D. Jones	11011 01011—7
R. H. Miller	10011 10111—7	Wm. Phifer	01111 01001—6
Geo. Mills	11101 10111—8	J. R. Sousley	11111 01111—9
A. L. Patrick	11110 11111—9		

First prize divided between Patrick and Sously.

Ties on 8, 26 yards.

Hawley	111—3	McLean	111—3
McComas	10w	Still	111—3
Mills	111—3		

Second tie, 31 yards.

Hawley	111—3	McLean	10w
Mills	10w	Still	10w

Hawley wins second prize.

Ties on 7, 26 yards.

Miller	110—2	Potts	111—3
Jones	0w		

Potts gets third prize.

Fourth prize divided between Lorton and Phifer.

Purse No. 2, $150. Class shooting; 10 single birds, 21 yards rise; $5 entrance. First prize $60, second prize $45, third prize $30, fourth prize $15.

McComas	10011 10111 -7	Champlin	11111 01111—9
Potts	11111 01100—7	McLean	00111 11111 - 7
Woolsey	11011 01100—6	Patrick	11111 11111-10
Hawley	11011 01001—6	Lorton	10001 01000 3
Sousley	10011 11011—7	Evans	11110 10111—8
Mills	11111 10101—8	Jones	11111 10101—8
Still	11111 01110—8		

Patrick first money. Champlin second money.

Ties on 8, 26 yards.

Mills	111—3	Evans	10w
Still	0w	Jones	111—3

Mills and Jones divide third money.

Ties on 7, 26 yards.

McComas	0w	McLean	110—2
Sousley	111—3	Potts	0w

Fourth money to Sousley.

Purse No. 3—$100. Class shooting, 10 single birds, 21 yards rise, $5 entrance. 1st prize $45, 2d prize $25, 3d prize $20, 4th prize $10.

Patrick	11111 01111—9	McLean	01011 10110 6
Champlin	11111 10111—9	Mills	01110 11111—8
McComas	10111 11100—7	Jones	11000 01111—6
J. S. Miller	10011 11100—6	Hathaway	10010 11101—6
Hawley	11110 11010—7		

Ties on 9 at 26 yards.

Patrick	111—3	Champlin	00w

First money to Patrick, 2d money to Mills.

Ties on 7 at 26 yards.

McComas	101—2	Hawley	011—2

Second tie at 31 yards.

McComas	11—2	Hawley	00—0

Third money won by McComas.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday, September 11.—Purse No. 4—$200. Class shooting—10 single birds, 21 yards rise, $5 entrance. 1st prize cash $55, 2d prize cash $35, 12½ lb. keg dead shot powder, donated by F. G. Goddard St. Louis, and 2 bags chilled shot, donated by Thos. W. Sparks, Philadelphia. 3d prize cash $25, 3 bags Sparks chilled shot. 4th prize cash $20, one 12½ lb keg dead shot powder.

McComas	11111 10111—9	Sousley	01101 11111—8
Champlin	11101 11110—8	Lorton	10010 10111—6
Woolsey	11010 10011—6	Jones	11011 10001—6
Mills	11101 00011—6	Miller	01001 00110—4
McLean	11111 11011—9	Ferry	01101 11010—6
Hawley	11010 11011—7	Phifer	10111 11111—9
Potts	01101 10111—7	Patrick	11011 01011—7

Ties on 9 at 26 yards.

McComas	010—1	Phifer	100—1
McLean	100—1		

2d tie at 31 yards.

McComas	0w—0	Phifer	110—2
McLean	111—3		

McLean 1st money, Champlin and Sousley divided 2d money.

Ties on 7 at 26 yards.

Patrick	111—3	Hawley	0w
Potts	0w		

Third money to Patrick.

Ties on 6 at 26 yards.

Woolsey	100—1	Jones	010—1
Mills	100—1	Ferry	100—1
Lorton	011—2		

Fourth money to Lorton.

Purse No. 5—$100.—Class shooting—10 glass balls, 18 yards rise, Mole trap, $5 entrance. 1st prize cash $45, 2nd prize cash $24, 2 bags chilled shot; 3d prize cash $10, one 12½ lb. keg dead shot powder; 4th prize, cash $10.

Woolsey	11011 00110—6	Goldsbury	00101 00101—4
Hawley	11111 11110—9	Mills	11001 11000—5
Jones	11001 11010—6	Patrick	11100 01010—5
McBride	00011 11011—6	Miller	01110 01000—4

First money to Hawley.

Ties on 6 at 21 yards.

Woolsey	00w	McBride	100—1
Jones	101—2		

Second money to Jones. Mills and Patrick divide 3d money.

Ties on 4 at 21 yards.

Goldsbury	000—0	Miller	001—1

Fourth money to Miller.

Purse No. 6—$150. Class shooting, 5 double birds, 18 yards rise, $5 entrance. 1st prize cash $80, 2d prize cash $45, 3d prize cash $25.

Patrick	11101 01111—8	McLean	01101 00111—6
McComas	00100 11011—5	Mills	11111 11110—9
McBride	11111 10101—8	Champlin	11111 11111-10
Hawley	11101 01011—7	Jones	01111 01111—8

First money to Champlin, 2d money to Mills.

Ties on 8 at 21 yards.

Patrick	1111—4	Jones	1100—2
McBride	1110—3		

Third money to Patrick.

THIRD DAY—Thursday, Sept. 12.—Puree No. 7—$300. Class shooting, 15 single birds, 21 yards rise, entrance $7.50; 1st prize cash $120, 2d prize cash $70; 5 bags Sparks Chilled Shot; 3d prize cash $55, 1 25 pound keg Dead Shot Powder.

Mills	11111 11110 11111—14
Lorton	01100 01111 11010— 9
Phifer	11110 11111 10110—12
Ferry	11100 01000 00011— 6
Patrick	01111 11111 11110—13
McComas	01011 11010 10111—10
Sousley	11011 10010 11011—10
Miller	11001 11110 11001—10
Hawley	11111 11111 11111—15
Gilman	10110 11100 01100— 8
McLean	11110 00011 00111— 9

First prize to Hawley, 2d prize to Mills, 3d prize to Patrick.

Purse No. 8—$150; 12 single birds, 26 yards rise, use of both barrels, 3 best scores to win, $5 entrance; 1st prize cash $75, 2d prize cash $50, 3d prize cash $25.

Hawley	111001 111101— 9	McComas	110111 111010— 9
Lorton	010100 011011— 6	Mills	111011 110111—10
Patrick	111111 111111—12	McLean	111111 101111—11
Clayton	101110 111101— 9		

First prize Patrick, 2d prize McLean, 3d prize Mills.

Sweepstake, 5 single rises, 21 yards, $5 entrance; 50 per cent. to 1st, 30 to 2d, 20 to 3d.

Patrick	10111—4	Clayton	10100 -2
Hawley	01111—4	Mills	11100—3
McLean	11011—4	Hathaway	10111—4

Ties on 4 at 26 yards.

Patrick	010—1	McLean	00w
Hawley	110—2	Hathaway	110 2

Hawley and Hathaway divide 1st money, Mills wins 2d money, Clayton wins 3d money.

FOURTH DAY, Friday, Sept. 13.—10 single birds, 21 yards rise. Granger match. $3 entrance. 1st prize, 2 bags chilled shot; 2d, 12½ lb.

keg Dead Shot powder; 3d, 1 bag chilled shot; 4th, 6¼ lb. keg Dead Shot Powder.

Clayton	11001 01011—6	Morton	11100 11100—6
Eaton	10110 01010—5	Westbrook	00111 01100—5
Conger	11010 11110—7	Gregory	10011 00101—5
Goldsbury	10000 11111—6	Bebont	01100 00001—3
Lisk	11010 11010—6	Lockridge	00001 10011—3
Tibbits	00011 00110—4	McLellan	10000 00100—2
Kennicut	10111 11100—7		

Kennicut and Conger divide 1st prize.

Ties on 6 at 26 yards.

Clayton	100—1	Lisk	101—2
Goldsbury	101—2	Morton	110—2

Second tie at 31 yards.

Goldsbury	001—1	Morton	001—1
Lisk	100—1		

Third tie 31 yards.

Goldsbury	010—1	Morton	010—1
Lisk	011—2		

Second prize won by Lisk.

Ties on 5 at 26 yards.

Eaton	111—3	Gregory	0w
Westbrook	0w		

Third prize to Eaton; fourth prize to Tibbits.

Sweepstakes, 10 single birds, 21 yards rise; 2 prizes; $4.65 to first, $2.35 to second.

McLean	11111 10110—8	Hawley	10011 11101—7
McComas	10001 11110—6	Simpson	01111 00101—6
Phifer	11111 10111—9	Lorton	01010 11110—6
Clayton	00001 11101—5		

First money to Phifer, 2d to McLean.

Three double birds, 18 yards rise; two prizes; $3.20 to first, $1.60 to second.

Hawley	11 10 10—4	Simpson	10 11 10—4
McComas	10 11 11—5	McLean	11 00 00—2
Lorton	10 00 10—2	Phifer	00 11 11—4

First money to McComas; second won by Phifer on ties of 4.

Sweepstakes for birds and championship of Nebraska City. 5 single birds, 26 yards rise.

Hawley	01011—3	Clayton	00110—2
Lorton	11010—3	McComas	11101—4
McLean	110 0—2		

CHAMPION.

Trap Shooting at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Yesterday, the 17th inst., the regular monthly match of the Council Bluffs Sportsmen's Club was shot at their grounds near the St. Joseph railroad depot. Before giving the score, perhaps, I should say for the information of your numerous readers, and to prevent the necessity of repetition hereafter, that our club at the Iowa State Tournament, held at Des Moines, won the champion trophy of the state. This trophy, being the property of the club, is put up each month to be shot for by the members of the club, ten per cent. of the entrance money going into the treasury of the club, and the balance to the holder of the trophy. At the last meeting before this, of which you had no report, there were fifteen entries and the trophy was won by D. Harle after tying with J. W. Chapman, the champion of the state, and Mr. Morgan, at 10 birds each, by Harle's killing five to the other's four, and shooting off the ties, Harle killing 15 to the other's 14 birds in the match.

The match on yesterday, on account of the absence from the city of some of its members, and Mr. Harle being sick, was not as well attended as formerly, but some good shooting was done. These matches are handicap matches so as to give all members of the club a chance to win the trophy, and are shot otherwise to rule of the state sportsmen's club. The following are the scores made in the matches on yesterday.

Match for trophy, 10 birds each.

N. Philips, 24 yds	01010 11100—5
J. W. Chapman, 31 yds	11111 01111—9
H. H. Metcalf, 31 yds	00110 11111—7
J. Beresheim, 26 yds	01111 11111—9
J. C. Hoffmeyer, 31 yds	11111 11110—9
R. Mullis, 28 yds	11111 11111—10

Mullis won the trophy and was declared champion of the club.

After this match several others were shot, among which the following were the most interesting.

Single bird match, five birds each, 21 yards rise, for a cash prize of $22; $11 to first, $6.60 to second and $4.40 to third.

SCORE.

J. C. Hoffmeyer	11011—4	J. T. Oliver	11111—5
J. W. Chapman	11001—3	R. Mullis	11011—4
S. A. Tucker	01011—3	Thompson	01010—2
N. Philips	00110—2	H. C. Oliver	10111—4
H. Metcalf	11011—4	Hanur	11110—4
J. Beresheim	11111—5		

Ties on 5 at 26 yards, miss and go out.

Beresheim	0	J. T. Oliver	1

First prize to Oliver.

Ties on 4 26 yards, miss and go out.

Hoffmeyer	1110—3	H. C. Oliver	1111—4
Metcalf	10w	Hanur	0
Mullis	0w		

Second prize to H. C. Oliver.

Ties on 3, 26 yards, miss and go out.

Chapman	10—1	Tucker	11—2

Third prize to Tucker.

Double bird match at 3 pairs; prize $16; $8 to first, $4.80 to second, $3.20 to third.

Hoffmeyer	11 11 10—5	J. T. Oliver	11 11 11—6
Chapman	11 00 10—3	Thompson	11 01 10—4
Philips	10 11 11—5	Tucker	11 11 11—6
Metcalf	11 11 11—6	Mullis	10 11 11—5

Ties on 6, 5 pairs.

Metcalf	11 11 11 11 10—9	Tucker	11 11 11 11 11—10
Oliver	11 11 11 10 w		

Tucker took 1st prize.

Ties on 5.

Hoffmeyer	11 11 11 10 11—9	Mullis	11 10 w
Philips	11 11 11 10 10—8		

Hoffmeyer took 2d prize, and Thompson took 3d prize.

Match between Tucker, Thompson and Hoffmeyer for birds, lowest to pay. Three single rises, 31 yards.

Tucker	111—3	Hoffmeyer	110—2
Thompson	111—3		

This ended the sport for the afternoon. During all the matches there was a stiff southerly breeze and the pigeons being wild ones went away at a lively rate.

L. W. B.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The Indianapolis Shooting Club shot for their badges yesterday, and donated the proceeds to the sportsmen's relief society, for the benefit of the fever sufferers. The city band furnished the music for the occasion. Mr. E. T. Martin, of Chicago, furnished the birds and donated $5 of his bill to the sufferers' fund. The gold badge, which was last won by D. C. Burgundthal, was this time taken in by O. Porter. Mr. Smith, who had the honor of a tie with Mr. Porter, has but one arm, and that one the left, which makes his shooting quite a feat for applause. The following is the

SCORE.

	Single	Double	T'l
D. C. Burgundthal	101011	11 11 10—	9
J. A. Lebriter	010001	10 10 11—	6
O. H. Porter	111111	11 10 11—	11
G. W. Russ	111111	01 11 10—	10
S. T. Beck	100001	00 10 10—	4
H. Walters	011101	10 11 11—	9
J. E. Bombarger	111100	10 11 00—	7
H. Smith	111111	11 10 11—	11
J. C. Dunn	111011	10 11 00—	8
W. H. Lowman	010111	00 10 11—	7
J. B. McShepperd	111101	10 11 10—	9
R. Miller	011111	10 00 10—	7

Referee, Captain John Vannoy, of Shelbyville. A. Turner and Jerome Aull, judges.

Messrs. Porter and Smith being "tied" (11 birds apiece), they shot off at two single and one pair birds, at 21 yards rise. They tied again, each killing three birds. They then shot at one pair each, Omer Porter killing both birds and Henry Smith but one.

After this came the Dunn and Alexander match, at 100 glass balls, on time; Dunn using a double-barreled shot-gun, and Dr. Alexander a single-barreled Russ & Alexander non-repeating rifle. The match was won by Dr. Alexander, breaking 100 balls in 119 shots, in 9 minutes and 15 seconds, while John C. Dunn broke 100 out of 128 in 10 minutes and 5 seconds.

The following is the score:

Dr. Alexander	10111 00111 11101 01011 11111 00111 11111 11110 11111 11111 10101 11111 00111 01001 01111 11111 11111 01111 11111 11110 11111 01111 11111 11110—100.
John C. Dunn	11111 11111 10111 11011 10100 01010 10111 00010 11101 01000 10101 11110 11111 10111 10111 11111 10111 11111 10111 11111 11011 11111 10101 11111 10110—100.

After this match Alexander gave an exhibition of fancy rifle practice, which was wonderful, and utterly amazed the crowd. He broke five successive balls thrown directly toward him at a distance of 75 yards; also had balls thrown in the air, and after discharging one load at the ball, reloaded and broke it before reaching the ground.

The day's sport closed with a match for the birds between Captain Stewart and Howard Barnes. After shooting at sixty-four birds and slaughtering about twenty-five, Barnes was decided the winner, and the Captain paid for $14 worth of birds.

D. C. B.

COLUMBIA, TENN.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—Semi-monthly shoot of the Hit or Break Club, Maury County, Tenn., Bogardus traps and rules.

SCORE.

Hughes	10111 01111 11101 11111—17
Frierson	00000 01111 11100 11111—12
H. Rainey	01101 10110 01111 01011—13
Dew	11111 11110 10111 11011—17
C. Gordon	11111 11100 01101 11110—15
Tindall	01000 11001 10101 11000—9
Bailey	11011 10000 11001 00110—10
J. Rainey	01010 00010 10010 11101—9
Looney	01011 01111 11111 11111—17
Caldwell	11011 11010 11110 10111—15
Porter	11111 11111 11111 11111—20
Webster	11011 01001 11100 11000—11

Ties on 17, 5 balls, 21 yards, same rules.

Hughes	11110—4	Dew	11111—5
Looney	11011—4		

Tie on 15, 5 balls, 21 yards.

Caldwell	01011—3	Gordon	11101—4

Double balls, 3 double rises, same traps and rules.

C. Gordon	10 10 10—3	Hughes	01 11 11—5
Bailey	10 00 11—3	Webster	10 10 11—4
E. Gordon	10 00 00—1	Looney	11 11 01—5
Dew	11 11 11—6	J. Rainey	01 11 11—5

Ties on 5.

Hughes	11—2	J. Rainey	10—1
Looney	00—0		

D.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—A number of our sportsmen attended the shooting match on the grounds of the Council Bluffs Sportsmen's Club, near the St. Joe depot yesterday afternoon. There were several interesting matches shot, the principal one being that for the handsome trophy which our club won at the Des Moines shoot some time ago. This was a handicap match, and was participated in by the following named members of both clubs, with the following result; ten birds each.

J. W. Chapman, 31 yds	11111 01111—9
J. C. Hoffmeyer, 31 yds	11111 11110—9
H. H. Metcalf, 28 yds	00110 11111—7
R. Mullis, 28 yds	11111 11111—10
John Beresheim, 26 yds	01111 11111—9
N. Phillips, 24 yds	01010 11100—5

The second match was also interesting. Five single birds, twenty-six yards rise. The match resulted as follows:

Phillips	01111—4	Hoffmeyer	11111—5
J. T. Oliver	01111—4	Mullis	11111—5
Beresheim	11101—4		

In shooting off ties Hoffmeyer won first and second money and Beresheim third.

The fourth match for double birds was an interesting and exciting one and resulted as follows:

Hoffmeyer	11 11 10—5	J. T. Oliver	11 11 11—6
Chapman	11 00 10—3	Mr. Thompson	11 01 10—4
Phillips	10 11 11—5	S. A. Tucker	11 11 11—6
Metcalf	11 11 11—6	Mullis	10 11 11—5

In shooting ties for first money, Mr. Tucker killed ten straight birds and won. Hoffmeyer won second money, and Mr. Thompson third.

One or two other matches were shot and were close and interesting, but the above are the chief ones.

S. A. T.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—*Editor Chicago Field:*—The third contest for the Sutter medal by members of the Buffalo Audubon Club, took place at Byron Schultz's new shooting park, at Buffalo Plains, on Sept. 18, 1878. Conditions—10 wild birds, 26 yards rise, plunge traps, N.Y. State rules, the ultimate owner must hold it 3 times in succession against all members contesting. It has been now held—at the 1st contest by J. P. Fisher, at the 2d by S. A. Roberts, at this the 3d by Mr. Wilhelm H. Jaeger.

SCORE.

S. A. Roberts	01111 01100—6	Ald. T. Collins	01111 00011—6
Chas. Heinold, D.K.	10110 10000—4	B. M. Schultz	11111 10110—8
Robt. Ward	10111 10111—8	W. H. Jaeger	11111 11111—10
F. Riegelman	10010 01001—4	G. R. Vine	11011 10110—7
J. A. Dingens	00110 10011—5	A. Downs	10111 01111—8
Peter Heintz	10011 01001—5	S. L. Valley	11111 11110—9
J. P. Fisher	11111 01111—9	C. F. Tabor	10111 11011—8
J. Beier, Jr	00000 01111—4	J. W. Smith	01010 11111—7

W. H. Jaeger wins the medal.

J. A. D.

IT IS WORTH A TRIAL.—"I was troubled for many years with kidney complaint, gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the trial.—(Adv't.)

BINDERS.—Those who desire to preserve their copies of the CHICAGO FIELD can be supplied by us with Emerson's patent binders. Price in paper, $1.25; cloth, $1.50; leather and cloth, $1.75.

Answers to Correspondents.

KENNEL.

COCKER, BUFFALO.—Have a valuable Cocker pup eight months old; when two months old was over-fed with meat, gravies, etc. Surfeit or blotch broke out on head. Gave him aperients with low diet and plenty of exercise, and effected a cure apparently. About two months ago the hair commenced falling off from belly and stern, scabby lumps appeared, skin red and itching, appetite gone, followed same treatment as above in addition to rubbing coal oil well in on diseased parts, seems to do no good, bowels irregular, but inclined to looseness. Diet consists of bread, milk, potatoes and beef broth. Most of time have to coax him to eat by mixing raw eggs with food. Eats very little at a time. Can you give me a remedy for his disease? I feed regularly three times per day; is that too often? Ans.—The treatment must be mainly constitutional. Give as an aperient, to start with, two drachms of the elixir of rhubarb and magnesia; after it operates, give pills made as follows: Take of sulphate of iron fifteen grains, powdered gentian root half a drachm, simple syrup to make a mass, divide into fifteen pills; give one night and morning. When these are gone, give Fowler's solution of arsenic in one-drop doses, to begin on morning and night after eating; after a couple of days begin to increase the dose by one drop every second day till you reach five or six drops to a dose, or until you see poisonous symptoms, as redness of eyes, loss of appetite, etc., then diminish the dose down to the minimum gradually. Wash the affected parts with carbolic soap and apply a mixture of one of sol. iodo. brom. col. co. to four of water twice a day. Feed lightly three times a day on same diet as before.

J. D. M.—I would like to know how you give the solution of arsenic. If in water, what would be the dose for a dog fourteen months old, and in what proportions? Ans.—Fowler's solution is the one used; it can be given on a lump of sugar, in a teaspoonful of water, milk, or in the food; only be sure the dog gets it. The dose for a medium-sized dog, one year old or more, is, two or three drops to begin on and increase it gradually to six or eight drops in the course of ten days, or until poisonous symptoms are developed. Repeat the dose night and morning, and always give it after eating.

READER.—I have a pointer pup about four months old which has had the distemper and has left one fore and one hind leg weak; they seem to draw and yank most of the time. Is there a remedy, if so what is it? Ans.—It is probably due to weakness. Give him a tonic of sulphate of iron one drachm, powdered gentian root two drachms and simple syrup to make a mass, divide into thirty pills and give one night and morning after eating. Feed on nourishing diet, raw eggs, raw beef, cod liver oil, etc.

F. M. P. CHICAGO.—Will you tell me what I can do for my dog; he is about ten years old has been shot over a great deal, and has become deaf; one of the ears discharges freely, and since the discharge his hearing is better. Ans.—Syringe the ears out carefully twice a day with tepid water and castile soap.

HORSE.

R. H. G., Stamford, Conn.—Three friends get up a trot, walking and running match. Issue posters announcing a trot for $150 purse, between Fred Ridlbock's b m Helen, and Wm. M. Smith's s m Lizzie; also a half-mile walk against time, etc., etc., and charging an admission of 25 cents. The track is an "association track." The horses trot. It is understood and agreed no time is to be given by the judges. Several outsiders take the time, 2:46½. Does this give the winning horse a record? Neither horses get any of the purse or gate money. Ans.—If the horses were contending for stakes of any kind—pools, side bets, or inside stakes,—a record of some kind should be given to the winners of heats or the winner of the dash, in case it were a dash. The outside time does not legally fix the record. The Board of Review of the National Association, or the Eastern District Board are the proper authorities to fix record, which they will do should a protest be made against either horse upon their entering in a slower class than 2:46½, at any meeting given by a member of the National Association. In case of their fixing record, no doubt they would then consult outside parties timing in the race.

VETERINARY.

F. E. B.—A friend of mine has a fine horse that has a ringbone just below the hock joint on one of his hind legs: it has been there nearly a year. Is there any cure for it? It just spoils the horse as it is. Ans.—You are mistaken in your diagnosis, as a ringbone never comes just below the hock, but always below the fetlock on the pastern; spavins come on the hock; splints below the hock, though rarely behind, and bony enlargement anywhere on the surface of bones from external injury. If the cause of lameness in your case is a bony enlargement of a year's standing the only treatment of any use is either to blister severely or apply the hot iron, which should only be done by a competent man. Describe the case to us more fully and we will prescribe with more precision.

GAME AND SHOOTING.

SILVER STRAIN.—An Ohio friend says the law on quail is not off in that state till Nov. 15; the CHICAGO FIELD says Nov. 1. Which is right? Ans.—Nov. 1.

P. T., Jerseyville, Ill.—Is there any game law in this state? Ans.—There is supposed to be one.

Natural History.

The Sparrow Question in England.

It seems that the sparrow question is agitating the minds of some of our cousins "across the pond;" as to a query put in a late issue of our exchange *Land and Water*, there appear in the last number published two co-relative responses. We publish them as they shed a light on the subject of the sparrow's utility opposed to that of the anti-sparrow faction in this country:

"The use of house sparrows.—Your correspondent, S. E. Garnett, in his 'Natural History Notes in Warwickshire' last week asks any of your correspondents to tell him of any good that our common sparrow does, and adds that he 'does not think that they destroy a single noxious insect through choice.' If Buffon's estimate be true, that a pair of sparrows will destroy about 4,000 caterpillers weekly in feeding their young, there is good reason to suppose that they sufficiently repay the trivial damage that they may do either in the garden or the field. The tendency that the sparrow has to increase will often enable one pair of birds to bring up fourteen or more young ones in a season, and to feed such families for several weeks, must require an immense number of caterpillers—upwards of 20,000 by one pair of parents. Without the sparrow clubs being re-established, which is certainly not desirable, though devoutly wished by your correspondent, the reduction otherwise of these birds is about as rapidly accomplished as their increase, their love of association bringing upon them a destruction which a contrary habit would not tempt."

The other reads: "As regards this bird, your correspondent, Mr. Garnett, wishes to know if anyone can inform him of 'any *good* the house sparrow does.' I think I can. In the first place, if he was not an insect-destroyer, the sparrow would not be sent off in pairs from England to breed in foreign countries, and would not be so regretted if they did not succeed in keeping him there. Secondly, he kills plenty of moths and butterflies, who would otherwise lay eggs to produce the caterpillars that eat the leaves. Sparrows have built in a large old cage outside my bed room window for years past. True, they are 'impudent,' but very friendly and knowing to those who like them, and often when they hatch their young I watch the parent birds bringing home soft food in the shape of moths and butterflies, the white or sulphur colored wings being outside the beak. When I turn the old nest out it fills nearly a washhand basin, and consists of hay, straw, feathers, wool, parts of old letters, and even hairpins, with a neatly-covered entrance which withstands the roughest weather. I am quite sure sparrows have some useful business to do in this world as well as other birds.—E. ANTHONY.

To this the editor of our contemporary adds:

"Sparrows are insect-eaters to a very large extent, especially during the breeding season. They destroy large numbers of spiders, caterpillars, and flies. They were sent out to New York some years ago, for the very purpose of clearing the trees of a great pest of caterpillars. The insect from which the caterpillar came is how nearly exterminated."

Horse—Continued from Page 99.

He broke badly four or five times, and on all parts of the track; chiefly, however, on the down grade after passing the three-quarter pole. He made several beautiful spurts of speed, but invariably went up after each one, and was brought almost to a stand to regain the trot. He was not in a condition for speed—in fact, it was his off day, and he was returned to his stable.

The three minute-horses were called between the second and third heats of the 2:19 class. The starters were Lady Alice, Oku, Green Charley, Highland Queen, Singular, Gray Eagle, and Mary M. They scored several times before they got off.

The first heat, and all passed the first quarter in a bunch and off their feet except Lady Alice and Singular who were making a square trot in the front and rear. At the quarter Alice still led with Green Charley second and Oku third, all the others in a string. At the half the two leading horses remained the same, with Mary M. third, Gray Eagle fourth, Oku fifth, Highland Queen sixth and Singular way behind. On the three-quarters Highland Queen and Green Charley were neck and neck for second place, and with a splendid dash all came along the homestretch, Lady Alice in the lead and Highland Queen second, when she went off her feet and Green Charley led her by a neck, Lady Alice going under the string a length in the lead, Charley second, Queen third, Gray Eagle fourth, Mary M. fifth, Oku sixth and Singular distanced. Time, 2:35¼.

Second Heat.—Smuggler and his record were exhibited on the track and another heat trotted in the 2:19 class before this heat was called. On the third trial the horses were sent off. The gray led at the eighth, broke and Lady Alice took first place, but only held it a few yards when she went up for joy and the gray once more took the advance. At the quarter Gray Eagle led a length, with Lady Alice and Green Charley neck and neck, the others alternating their positions in one, two, three order. At the half Lady Alice was a neck behind the gray and Green Charley third, Highland Queen fourth. Gray Eagle and Lady Alice went under the wire in 2:34, the latter a nose in the lead, followed by Highland Queen, Green Charley, Mary M. and Oku, in the order named.

Third Heat.—This heat was another surprise for the day and still further broke the slate at the pool box. The horses had a splendid send-off except Oku, who was off his feet at the score, all the others were in line at the eighth. Lady Alice led at the quarter, with Gray Eagle second, Green Charley third, and Highland Queen fourth, Mary M. fifth, and Oku far enough behind to insure his being distanced. At the next eighth Charley and the Queen were neck and neck for third place. Lady Alice went up and the Queen made a dash which carried her in the lead, and they passed the half-mile with her two lengths in front, Lady Alice and Gray Eagle nose and nose for the second, with Green Charley well up. At the three-quarters the Queen still led, but Eagle was second, and they came on a close heat along the homestretch, the Queen taking the heat by a neck, Gray Eagle second, Alice third, Green

Charley taking fourth by a nose from Mary M., who scored as fifth, Oku being distanced. Time, 2:34½.

Fourth Heat.—The fourth heat was called, and the five remaining horses were brought upon the track. No time was lost in scoring, and a good "go" was given, with all the horses well "up to the scratch." At the quarter Highland Queen led, with Lady Alice second, Green Charley third, Mary M. fourth, and Eagle fifth. At the half the positions were unchanged, except that Gray Eagle was third and Charley fourth, throwing Mary M. last. For the rest of the mile the changes were unnoticed, being only for third and fourth places. Highland Queen took the heat in 2:35½; with Lady Alice second, Green Charley third, Gray Eagle fourth, and Mary M. last.

Fifth Heat.—Again the horses were called, but considerable scoring was done before they were sent off, but at last the "go" was given, and the horses started. The race was a good one all the way round, Lady Alice and Gray Eagle going neck and neck at the quarter; after that Lady Alice held the lead by a length, followed by Gray Eagle, Highland Queen, Green Charley and Mary M., going in this order under the wire in 2:35; Mary M. distanced, giving Lady Alice the heat and race.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Trotting purse, 3 minute class, $500. $300 to 1st, $150 to 2d, $50 to 3d.

W. H. Wilson, ch g Oku	6	6	dis		
John McCan, Green Charlie	2	4	4	3	4
Wm. G. Myers, b m Mary M	5	5	5	5	*
Jerry Dunn, b m Lady Alice	1	1	3	2	1
A. Gillespie, br g Singular	dis				
M. Hughes, br m Highland Queen	3	3	1	1	3
Jno. W. Beard, g g Gray Eagle	4	2	2	4	2

Time—2:35¼, 2:34, 2:34½, 3:36½, 2:35.

* Distanced.

Smuggler exhibited upon the track while the preceding races were under way, and the king of stallions was greeted with applause.

The consolation purse for beaten running horses was the next race in order, and the last on the week's programme. The starters were Startle, Effie Moore, Sweetheart, Gabriel and Mollie Merrill. The horses were started with considerable difficulty, but at length got a fair start, going over the score in a bunch rather than a row. Sweetheart led all the way round to the last quarter, with the others changing positions at every hundred yards. They came down the last quarter like a flash, with Gabriel leading Sweetheart half a length, who was in turn lapped by Startle, Mollie Merrill fourth, and Effie Moore in the rear, and so they went under the wire in 1:46¾.

Second Heat.—The horses came out slowly and Effie Moore was drawn. It was near seven o'clock and growing dark. They were sent off in a bunch. Gabriel led at the quarter and half, with Mollie Merrill at his quarter, Startle and Sweetheart going by the pole neck and neck. At the three-quarters Gabriel and Merrill were neck and neck in the first place, but Startle made a dash down the homestretch, starting like a shot from third, bunched with them in front of the grand stand and was a length ahead when the flag dropped. Time, 1:48.

Third Heat.—It was almost dark when the horses were cooled for the last heat, Startle and Gabriel to start. They were given the go with Startle half a length in advance, a distance he soon increased at will, and held first all the way round, winning the race easily in 2:03.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Consolation running purse for beaten horses, $200, mile and repeat, $150 to 1st, $50 to 2d. Horses beaten once, allowed 5 lbs; twice, 7 lbs; three times, 10 lbs. Time at the start:

Frank West enters g c Gabriel	1:21
Startle	1:22

This was the last race on the programme, and completed the record of the week, but the record they have here made will remain for all time.

The National Trotting Association.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

C-61.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 16, 1878.—By order of the Richfield Springs Driving Park, W. E. Darrow, proprietor, Richfield Springs, N. Y., Charles Petrie, Manhan, N. Y., and the b g Jim have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

By order of the Charlotte Driving Park Association, Charlotte, Mich., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: M. A. Jones, Caro, Mich., and the — Mischief; F. W. Parsall, Coral, Mich., and the b g Bunker; A. C Jefferson, Lansing, Mich., and the b s Pasacas; L. Smith, Battle Creek, Mich., and the b g Jubal Early; M. O. Scott, Saginaw, Mich., and the b g Pleasant.

C-62.—Aug. 17.—John A. Walker (owner), D. D. Clunnis (driver), Polo, Ill., and the b m Lena Belle, who were suspended by order of the Cedar Rapids Driving Park Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for non-payment of entrance money, as notified June 24, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

Aug. 19.—Haddock & Conklin, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the b g Edwin Forrest, who were suspended by order of the Detroit Horse Fair Association, Detroit, Mich., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 10, 1877, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

The following named persons and horses, who were suspended by order of the Rochester Driving Park, Geo. J. Whitney, lessee, Rochester, N. Y., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 15, 1878, have been re-instated, said claims having been paid: J. J. Kenyon, Glenville, Ohio, and the b m Jessie Hayes; Nye & Foster, Flint, Mich., and the g m Mambrino Kate.

C-63-Aug. 20—By order of the Prophetstown Driving Park Association, Prophetstown, Ill., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: P. Mallory, Chicago, Ill., and b g Geo. Potter; Geo. Doubleday, Whitewater, Wis., and the b g Resolute, and the br g Fayette; Byron Nefygen, West Union, Iowa, and the b m West Union Girl; C. B. Jones, Des Moines, Iowa, and the ch s Alamo; M. S. Malony, Belvidere, Ill., and the br s Compeer; Tom Clifford, Springfield, Mass., E. Hanley (owner), Springfield, Mass., and the b g Dick; W. J. Walsworth, Laporte, Ind., G. W. Jamison (owner), Elkhart, Ind., and the s g Harry Jay; Peter Rease, Racine, Wis., and the b g Rease s Dictator.

C-64.—Aug. 20.—D. W. Edwards, Seneca Falls, N. Y., and the b s Schuyler, who were suspended by order of the Buffalo Park Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified August 12, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

Wm. Drenuen, New York, and bl g Newbrook, who were suspended by order of the Plainville Trotting Park, Geo. A. Ayer & Co., lessees, Plainville, Conn., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 27, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

Aug. 22.—John Pickett and R. J. Wheeler (owner), Toledo, Ohio, and the b m Fanny Shepard, who were suspended by order of the Detroit Horse Fair Association, Detroit, Mich., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 15, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

[N. B.—John Pickett, Toledo, Ohio, and the b m Fanny Shepard, remain suspended as notified June 15 and Aug. 3, 1878. R. J. Wheeler, Toledo, Ohio, as notified Aug. 3, 1878.]

C-65.—Aug. 23.—By order of the Mansfield Driving Park Association, Mansfield, Ohio, the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: George W. Rowley, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the s m Cora G.; Henry E. Schloss, Lodi, Ohio, and the b g Joline; W. Brannigan, Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and the rn m Ohio Maid (pacer); L. G. Potts, Jaloppa, Ill., and the b m Stella K.; Ben Cooper, Tiffin, Ohio, and the s g Big Fred; C. W. Phillips, Keokuk, Iowa, and the ch g Tucahoe.

Aug. 24.—By order of the Utica Park Association, Utica, N. Y., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: D. B. Goff, Morrisania, N. Y., and the ch g John H. Starin; Z. E. Simmons, New York, and the b g Jim Irving and the b g Kansas Chief.

By order of the Auburn Driving Park Association, Auburn, N. Y., Thomas J. Bell, Auburn, N. Y., and the ch g Little Frank, have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

C-66.—Aug. 24.—The g m Lou Meyer, who was suspended by order of the Columbus Driving Park Association, Columbus, Ohio, for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 22, 1878, has been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

J. P. Thompson, Delaware, Ohio, and the b g Frank Sloan, who were suspended by order of the Columbus Driving Park Association, Columbus, Ohio, for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Oct. 15, 1877, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—J. P. Thompson, Delaware, Ohio, and the b g Frank Sloan, remain suspended, as notified Oct. 29, 1877.]

Aug. 26.—Wm. Sanderson, Jr., Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and the b h Joe Hooper, who were suspended by order of the Columbus Driving Park Association, Columbus, Ohio, for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 22, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

Aug. 28.—A. T. Millar, Georgetown, Ky., who was suspended by order of the East Saginaw Driving Park Association, East Saginaw, Mich., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 8, 1878, has been re-instated, by order of the member.

[N. B.—A. T. Millar, Georgetown, Ky., remains suspended, as notified July 15, 1878.]

C-67.—Aug. 28—By order of the Mendota Driving Park Association, Mendota, Ill., the following-named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: A. L. Rogers, Freeport, Ill., and the b g Patty Lath; W. J. Walsworth, Elkhart, Ind., and the s g Harry Jay; Peter Rease, Racine, Wis., and the b g Rease's Dictator; F. D. Clarke, Chicago, Ill., and the ch m Dolly; I. K. Terry, Milton, Iowa, and the bl g Lictor; P. Mallory, Chicago, Ill., and the b g George Potter; W. S. Rogers, Murphysboro, Ill., and the b m Essex Maid; B. Mefezger, West Union, Iowa, and the b m West Union Girl, John Line, Laporte, Ind., and the b s Abdamed Allen; Thomas Clifford, Springfield, Mass., and the b g Dick; G. D. Doubleday, Whitewater, Wis., and the b g Resolute; A. J. Carlin, Quincy, Ill., and the b m Fern Leaf.

Aug. 29.—By order of the Prospect Driving Park Association, Montpelier, Vt., the following-named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit; Geo. Schiaver, Rutland, Vt., and the b g Rocks; Geo. Schiaver, Rutland, Vt., H. S. Smith, Guilford, Vt., A. M. Smith, Guilford, Vt., and the b m Lady Smith; Bert Wright, Bridport, Vt., and the b g Addison Boy.

C-68.—Aug. 30.—By order of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford, Conn., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: Z. E. Simmons, New York and the b g Jim Irving, and the b g Kansas Chief; Z. Voorhees, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the b g Phil; W. C. & J. Wood, Knoxville, Pa., and the b m Nancy Hackett; W. P. Gilson, Erie, Pa., and the bl g Midnight; M. D. Van Scooter, Hornellsville, N. Y., and the rn m Blue Mare.

Aug. 31.—By order of the Full Moon Trotting Park, Paul Henry, proprietor, Worcester, Mass., B. M. Pettis, Worcester, Mass., and the g. g. Dutchman, have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

By order of the Bath Driving Park Association, Bath, Me., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: H. A. Worthley, Kent's Hill, Me., and the bl s Geo. Knox; G. B. Ingraham, West Camden, Me., and the b m Lady Anderson; M. S. Marshall, Augusta, Me., and the b s King Philip; Silas Perham, Farmington, Me., and the c g Geo. Maynard; Rufus Rand, Portland, Me., and the c g Richard; — — — b g Uncle John.

By order of the Newark Driving Park, T. S. Hooper, proprietor, Newark, N. Y., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: L. Benham, Rochester, N. Y., and the br g Rockland; Jewel & Ingersoll, Wayne, N. Y., and the s g Donnybrook, (runner); A. B. Hurlbert, Elmira, N. Y., and the b f Farail, (runner,) and the b g Opodeldock, (runner.) I. Calhoun, Penn Yan, N. Y., and the s g Reform [or Reformer.] (runner); J. W. Thayer, Penn Yan, N. Y., and the s m Bridget, (runner.)

C-69—Aug. 29.—The b m Lacy Morrill, who was suspended by order of the White River Park Agricultural Association, Bethel, Vt., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Oct. 25, 1876, has been re-instated by order of the member.

Aug. 30.—John Henderson, Davenport, Iowa, the bl s Baby, and b m Lady H., who were suspended by order of the Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Dubuque, Iowa, for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Sept. 28, 1877, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

Aug. 31.—The following named horses, having been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, are re-instated by limitation of the penalty, as per section 7 of rule 51: Angelina, ch m, suspended Aug. 8, 1872; Dutch Boy, br g suspended Aug. 8, 1872; Lizzie, ch m, suspended Aug. 1, 1872; Tilley, br m, suspended Aug. 8, 1872.

C-70.—Sept. 2.—By order of the Earl Park Association, Earlville, Ill., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: D. R. Bowton, Abingdon, Ill., and the ch g Fred Everett (pacer); H. H. Carney, Rockford, Ill., and the b s Silverheels; F. D. Clarke, M.D., Chicago, Ill., and the ch m Dolly; Thos. Clifford, Springfield, Mass., and the b g Dick; A. J. Carlin, Quincy, Ill., and the b m Fern Leaf; G. D. Doubleday, Whitewater, Wis., and the b g Resolute; C. B. Jones, DesMoines, Iowa, Wm. D. Ham, Hennepin, Ill., and the ch s Alamo; John Line, Laporte, Ind., and the b s Abdamed Allen; W. H. Munger, Sandwich, Ill., and the b m Ida K.; P. Mallory, Chicago, Ill., and the b g George Potter; Bion Nefzger, West Union, Iowa, and the b m West Union Girl; W. S. Rogers, Murphrysboro, Ill., and the b m Essex Maid; A. L. Rogees, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the b g Patty Lath; J. P. Sanber, Rockford, Ill., and the br m Kitty S.; I. K. Terry, Wilton, Iowa, and the bl g Lictor; Gus. Wilson, St. Louis, Mo., and the ch m Nettie Ward; W. J. Walsworth, Laporte, Ind., and the s g Harry J.; J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Iowa, and the ch s Jim Lane.

C-71.—Sept. 2.—D. B. Goff, Morrisania, N. Y., and the ch g John H. Starin, who were suspended by order of the Utica Park Association, Utica, N. Y., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 24, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

J. P. Thompson, Delaware, Ohio, and the b g Frank Sloan, who were suspended by order of the Chester Driving Park Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, for non-payment of entrance money, as notified October 29, 1877, have been reinstated, said claim having been paid.

C-72.—Sept. 3.—By order of the Norwalk Trotting Association, Norwalk, Ohio, L. J. Byars, Groton, Ohio, and the ch m Lady Byars (runner), have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

By order of the Cedar Rapids Driving Park Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Dr. S. W. Roberts, Des Moines, Iowa, and the bl m Lady of Malvern, alias Phillis, have been expelled under authority of Rule 14.

Sept. 4.—By order of the Springfield Driving Park Association, Springfield, Vt., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: Kent Wright, Middlebury, Vt., and the br g Addison Boy; Geo. M. Hager, Greenfield, Mass., and the br g Rocks; Geo. Shearer, Guilford, Vt., and the s m Dollie and the b g Relief; Wm. Rice, Brattleboro, Vt., and the s m Addie; J. M. Davis, Brattleboro, Vt., and the s m Belle Smith.

By order of the Oak Grove Driving Association, Warren, Ohio, the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to wit: L. A. Anderson, Jackson, Mahoning Co., Ohio, and the bl m Good Night; S. Strauss, Cleveland, O., and the b m Susan.

C-73.—Sept. 5.—By order of the Clifton Driving Park, Paterson, N. J., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: George Roberts, New York, and the b g George: William Cooper, New York, and the s g William; John Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the g g Rogers; C. Davidson, New York, E. Riley, New York, and the g g Orphan Boy; Charles Dickerman, New York, and the r g Harry; Wm. Galligher, New York, and the br m Miunie H.

By order of the Woonsocket Agricultural Park, Woonsocket, R. I., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: Cyril Venne, Warren, R. I., and the bl m Black Crow; F. H. Caste, Providence, R. I., and the br m Ella T.; John Williams, Boston, Mass., and the b g Steve Williams; C. H. Brown, Boston, Mass., and the ch m Till; J. W. Flanders, Boston, Mass., and the b g Paddy; C. H. Spencer, Boston, Mass., and the s g Tramp; Charlie Dow, Providence, R. I., and the b m Mrs. H.; John Harriss, Providence, R. I., and the b g Horn Bug; John Camdell, Providence, R. I., and the ch s Springlet; Stephen Murray, Providence, R. I., and the r g James H.; John Thing, Medford, Mass., and the g m Anne; L. A. Strong, Boston, Mass., and the b m Cricket.

C—74.—Sept. 5.—W. P. Gilson, Erie, Pa., and the bl g Midnight, who were suspended by order of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford, Conn., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 30, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

Sept. 6.—M. S. Malony, Belvidere, Ill., and the br s Compeer, who were suspended by order of the Prophetstown Driving Park Association, Prophetstown, Ill., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 20, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

T. Lesage, Montreal, Can., and the br g Drummer Boy, who were suspended by order of the Montgomery County and East Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Norristown, Pa., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Oct. 11, 1875, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

[N. B.—T. Lesage, Montreal, Can., and the br g Drummer Boy, remain suspended as notified Sept. 28 and Oct. 12, 1875.]

C-75.—Sept. 6.—By order of the Plainville Trotting Park, Geo. A. Ayer & Co., lessees, Plainville, Conn., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: R. E. Dunham, New York, and the b m Volunteer Maid; C. A. Denton, New York, and the b g J. M. Oakley.

Sept. 9.—By order of the Fremont Driving Park Association, Fremont, Ohio, the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: Wm. R. Denton, Ashtabula, Ohio, and the rn g Loafer; John G. Pocock, (or Powcock), Berea, Ohio, and the b g Major B.

By order of the Milwaukee Driving Park Association, Milwaukee, Wis., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: T. M. Fay, (owner), Byron, Wis., and the wh m Tempest; M. M. Webb (owner), Whitewater, Wis., and the b g Jas. Lupe; H. H. Greenman (owner), Whitewater, Wis., Ed. Bush (driver), Whitewater, Wis., and the b m Whitewater Belle; A. W. Longley (owner), Chicago, Ill., and the br s Monroe Chief; Wm. Sinsabaugh, Washington, Iowa, and the g s Billy Bashaw.

C-76.—Sept. 7.—A. M. Harris & Son, Watertown, N. Y., and the d b g Colborn, who were suspended by order of the Rochester Driving Park Association, Rochester, N. Y., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 23, 1876, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

[N. B.—A. M. Harris & Son, Watertown, N. Y., and the d b g Colborn, remain suspended as notified Aug. 31 (two suspensions) and Sept. 9 and 16, 1876.]

Sept. 9.—David Postle, Camp Chase, Ohio, and the bl g Jerry Hardwick, who were suspended by order of the Columbus Driving Park Association, Columbus, Ohio, for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 22, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

Jere Dunn, Chicago, Ill., and the b g Joe Udell, who were suspended by order of the Milwaukee Driving Park Association, Milwaukee, Wis., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified June 11, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

[N. B.—The b g Joe Udell remains suspended as notified July 31, 1874.]

C-77—Sept. 10.—Jacob Fountain, Gravesend, L. I., and the bl g Shorty Fountain, who were suspended by order of the Woonsocket Agricultural Park, Woonsocket, R. I., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 12, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

Sept. 11.—A. W. Blake, Glenville, Ohio, who was suspended by order of the Sharon Driving Park, Sharon, Pa., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified October 29, 1877, has been re-instated by order of the member.

D. Marvin, Tioga, Pa., and the rn g Taylor, who were suspended by order of the Belmont Park, M. Goodin, lessee, Philadelphia, Pa., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 30, 1878, have been temporarily re-instated, under authority of Rule 52.

Sept. 12. W. G. Morrill, Dexter, Me., and the bl m Little Nell, who were suspended by order of the Keene Driving Park Association, Keene, N. H., for non payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 6, 1877, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

C-78—Sept. 13.—The following named persons and horses who were suspended by order of the Maple City Driving Park Association, Geneseo, Ill., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 11, 1878, have been re-instated, said claims having been paid: W. D. Ham, Hennepin, Ill., and the br m Ella Earl; C. B. Jones, DesMoines, Iowa, and the ch s Alamo.

[N. B.—W. D. Ham, Hennepin, Ill., remains suspended, as notified Sept. 2, 1878. C. B. Jones, DesMoines, Iowa, and the ch s Alamo, as notified Aug. 20 and Sept. 2, 1878.]

E. L. Hight, Norridgewock, Me., and the br s Ino, who were suspended by order of the Lewiston Driving Park, D. W. Gardner, proprietor, Lewiston, Me., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 25 1877, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

C-79—Sept. 14.—By order of the Western Illinois Fair Association, Galesburg, Ill., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: S. D. Hettick, Scottsville, Ill., and the b g Hettick; Thos. J. Howell, Woodhull, Ill., and the b s Herschel; M. O. Connor, Galesburg, Ill., and the s g Buck, and the bl s Col. E. D. Baker (or E. D Baker); A. C. Redfield, Galesburg, Ill., and the g m May Queen; Jas. Logg, Woodhull, Ill., and the b g Prince; A. Sumner, Collinsville, Ill., and the g g Aldine; Pease & Ingraham, Newark, Ohio, and the s g Ancient Order Boy; E. W. Stevens, Sedalia, Mo., and the b s John M. Botts, Jr.; Mark Bowton, Abingdon, Ill., and the ch g Fred Everett (pacer); F. Downing (driver) Southard & Blakeley (owners), Galesburg, Ill., and the b s Almore.

C-80—Sept. 14.—J. A. Sweetser, Springfield, Mass., and the br g Johnnie, who were suspended by order of Mystic Park, John T. Hicks & Co., proprietors, Boston, Mass., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Oct. 26, 1877, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

Sept. 16.—Geo. Jones, Warwick, Md., and the bl g Andy Johnson, who were suspended by order of the Peninsula Agricultural and Pomological Association, Middletown, Del., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Oct. 12, 1876, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

J. Schultz, Albany, N. Y., and the ch g Livery, who were suspended by order of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford, Conn., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified July 20, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

[N. B.—J. Schultz, Albany, N. Y., and the ch g Livery, remain suspended as notified July 27, 1878.]

Wm. Sinsabaugh, Washington, Iowa, and the g s Billy Bashaw, who were suspended by order of the Milwaukee Driving Park Association, Milwaukee, Wis., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Sept. 9, 1878, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

Charles Willard, Adams, N. Y., and the ch g Billy Moscow, who were suspended by order of the Granite State Park, John T. Hicks & Co., proprietors, Dover, N. H., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Nov. 5, 1877, have been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

C. E. Tuttle, Canandaigua, N. Y., who was suspended by order of the Auburn Driving Park Association, Auburn, N. Y., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Sept. 6, 1876, has been re-instated by order of the member.

C-81.—Sept. 16.—By order of the Cleveland Club, Cleveland, Ohio, the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: Edward Pyle, Philadelphia, Pa. and the b g Wildair; W. P. Frazier, St. Clairsville, Ohio, and the b g Blue Goose.

Sept. 18.—By order of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Society, Ogdensburg, N. Y., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money, to-wit: W. N. Staves, Plattsburg, N. Y., and the br m Helen Meigs, (or Elsie Meigs); C. E. Ray, Whitby, Ont., and the g m Queen; A. Church, or A. C. Church, Theresa, N. Y., and the ch m Mary Newton.

C-82.—Sept. 17.—Frank Dunn, Peoria, Ill., and the br s Selkirk, who were suspended by order of the Mendota Driving Park Association, Mendota, Ill., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Aug. 28, 1876, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—Frank Dunn, Peoria, Ill., and the br s Selkirk, remain suspended as notified Oct. 21, 1876.]

The b g Moose, that was suspended by order of the Elmira Driving Park Association, Elmira, N. Y., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Sept. 30, 1876, has been re-instated, said claim having been settled.

W. H. Sharp, Philadelphia, Pa., and the b m Lady Sharp, who were suspended by order of the Point Breeze Park Association, Philadelphia, Pa., for non-payment of entrance money, as notified Nov. 16, 1877, have been re-instated, said claim having been paid.

[N. B.—W. H. Sharp, Philadelphia, Pa., and the b m Lady Sharp, remain suspended as notified Oct. 5 and Nov. 14, 1877.]

Amusements.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.—Those who at this house had their finest feelings stirred and the innermost recesses of their hearts searched last week by the genius of McCullough, can this week laugh and grow fat at the extravagances of Rice's Combination in Evangeline. This burlesque is undoubtedly the most popular of its kind in Chicago, judging from the pleasure of densely crowded houses.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Joe Jefferson's third and last week, at this house found him better received than ever. It seems strange that people should go and go again to see this character rendered by the same actor; but Mr. Jefferson seems so constantly to be working new minute beauties out of it that the old is ever new. Those who have hitherto failed to see him should not miss their last chance this (Saturday) night.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.—The McKee Rankin Combination are at this house with the "Danites," and are receiving a great measure of the public attention, as they deserve. Never before has the play been so well produced in Chicago.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.—This house has been completely refitted and its management will abandon the fields of variety for the pleasant pastures of the "legitimate." The piece now presented is "Parted," in which Mrs. Chanfrau takes the prominent part. She is well sustained by a very evenly assorted company, and the play is a deserved success.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "variety" in this house is evidently established on a paying basis, or crowded houses belie us. Bare standing room is all that a late comer can obtain, and even Cool Burgess can't keep one from getting hot.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.—The play at this theatre under the able management of Herr Wurster was of the most pronounced character. All the roles were well placed and ably filled by the various artists, Miss Hesse and Messrs Haerting and Meyer in particular, distinguishing themselves in the play of "King Mammon." The acting was, indeed, most artistic and pleasing, and deserves the most liberal patronage. Much credit is due Herr Wurster for his bringing together so splendid an array of dramatic talent. There will be an entire change of programme for the coming week.

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FOR SALE—The Elgin Kennel Club have for sale, when 8 weeks old, a part of a litter of seven blue blood pups, by Arnold Burges' Druid, out of Glenella (Rock-Kirby). For price and pedigree address,

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FOR SALE CHEAP.—Beauty 3¼ years old, by Colburn's Dash, out of Waddell's Fannie. Beauty is a good hunter, and well broken. For particulars, address, M. D. GROSSELL, Traer, Tama Co., Iowa.

10-4-8t

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DRUID—QUEEN MAB.—A brace of Druid—Queen Mab puppies may now be ordered. ARNOLD BURGES, Hillsdale, Mich.

BEAGLE HOUNDS.—Three fine pups four months old, for sale cheap. J. O. WEDELL, Elgin, Ill.

10-7-tf.

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If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

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Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

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Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver or nerves? You will be cured if you take

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If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggist keeps it,

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It may save your life It has saved hundreds.

9-26-1yr

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The Wisconsin Central Railroad

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Excursion tickets from Chicago to Ashland and return for $20 are sold at 63 Clark street, or the C. M. & St. Paul, Madison Street Depot, Chicago: also at low rates from Milwaukee. Dogs, guns and camp equipage taken free.

The points of attraction to sportsmen on this line are Menasha and Green Bay for bass fishing; the many branches and lakes of the Flambeau and Chippewa which teem with bass, muscalonge, pike and pickerel, never till last season fished by sportsmen. Between Silver Creek and Ashland all are trout streams, and many others can be easily reached along the shore from Ashland or Bayfield, while rock fishing (for speckled trout) and trolling in the Bay affords excellent sport.

The Chequamegon hotel at Ashland, built last year has been enlarged, and is supplied with a steam yacht sail and row boats and excellent guides.

The atmosphere of Ashland is a sure preventiv o hay fever.

Steamers from Ashland to all Lake Ports.

Send for Guide Book.

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9-12-6m

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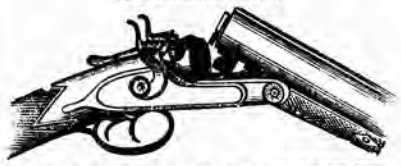

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8-11-tf

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Sizes from 6 to 16 bore.

Equal in finish, symmetry of outlines and materials to the finest English guns, and at more reasonable prices.

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HIGHEST CENTENNIAL MEDAL for "Workmanship, Rebounding Lock and Compensating features of action."

Guns rebored for close shooting. Stocks bent to any crook. Pin-fire guns changed to central fire.

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Sole Manufacturers of their Patent Simplex Action, combined with Anson & Deeley's Hammerless and Safety Trigger Breech-Loaders, shown by them at the Centennial Exhibition, and for which a Special Medal and Diploma was awarded.

Mr. Ira A. Paine writes: "It is the simplest, strongest and safest gun I ever handled, and, as I told you, will most certainly become the gun of the future."

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JOCKEY & TROTTING CLUB

INAUGURAL MEETING.

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PREMIUMS $13,000! PREMIUMS

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PROGRAMME:

First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 8.

No. 1. 2:40 class $1,000, $500, $250, $150, $100
No. 2. 2:20 class $1,500, $750, $375, $225, $150

Second Day, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

No. 3. 2:28 class $1,000, $500, $250, $150, $100
No. 4. 2:23 class $1,500, $750, $375, $225, $150

Third Day, Thursday, Oct, 10.

No. 5. 2:34 class $1,000, $500, $250, $150, $100
No. 6. Special class; $3,000 Rarus to wagon, Hopeful to harness, Great Eastern to wagon.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 11.

No. 7. 2:26 class $1,500, $750, $375, $225, $150
No. 8. Open to all pacers $750, $375, $180, $120, $75
No. 9. Open to all trotters (Rarus and Hopeful barred) $1,500, $750, $375, $225, $150

CONDITIONS.

All the above purses (except No. 8) are for trotting, and to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, unless otherwise specified, and will be conducted under the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association, as amended Feb. 13, 1878. Attention is particularly called to rules 2, 3, 6, 7, 17, 18, 32, 36, the provisions of which must be complied with. In heats where eight or more horses start, the distance will be 150 yards. A horse distancing or any portion thereof will be awarded first money only. Heats of each day's races may be trotted or paced alternately. Horses will be called at 1:30 p. m., and started at 1:45 p. m. sharp each day.

In pacing race it requires four to enter and three to start.

Entrance fee to all purses 10 per cent., and should be remitted at the time of making entry.

The management reserve the right to postpone or declare "off" any race on account of bad weather. In such case entrance money will be refunded.

Hay, Oats and Straw Free. Free Transportation from Depots to Track.

CLOSING OF ENTRIES.

Entries to all the above purses close on Saturday Sept. 28, at 11 p. m. to Alvin Hurlbut, Sherman House, Chicago.

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	Model '66.	Model '73.	Model '76.
Sporting rifle, octagon barrel	$23.00	$27.00	$35.00
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THE STURTEVA SHELLS are the easiest reloaded. Do not have to unscrew the head nor use an awl to remove he exploded caps. THE PATENT MOVABLE ANVILS, made of steel wire, will not bend or break.

THE BERDAN PATENT SHELLS, new model, with Hobbs' patent water-proof primers, never miss fire, and are highly prized by all that have used them.

PAPER SHELLS.—By repeated experiments and great outlay for improved materials, and machinery made expressly for the purpose, we can now warrant our BROWN PAPER SHELLS equal to any imported. They are sure fire, and will not burst in the gun.

Inquire of any of the dealers in sporting materials for the U. M. C. Co.'s Shells.

Not sold at retail by the Manufacturers. 5-13-6m

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Having made important improvements in our Shell we can safely recommend them as equal, if not superior in quality to any Paper Shell manufactured in this country or in Europe.

Among the advantages claimed for these shells are A saving of 25 per cent in the use of powder; also, almost recoil. The sizes made are No. 10's 2⅜, 2¾ and 3 inches; No 12—2⅜, 2¾ and 2½ inches. Longer Shells will be made at extra cost. They are not mailable. Sample 100 sent by express on receipt of $1.15 for No. 12; $1.30 for No. 10.

ST. LOUIS PATENT SHELL MAN'F'G CO.

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B. KITTREDGE & CO,

GUN DEALERS,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We wish again to call attention to a mode of disposing of counterfeit cast-iron rubbish in place of the Colt New Line Pistols. The matter has been called to our attention by well-meaning dealers, who have been imposed upon, and wish to have the means of detecting the imposture made known. The complainants say: "When we order the Colt New Line Pistols, there are sent to us pislols of the Colt's model, but they are not *invoiced* Colt's Pistols. How is the dealer to know they are a fraud?

First, the dealer and consumer will take notice, each and every gunuine Colt Pistol has the name of the Colt Arms Company on the barrel. The counterfeit has either no name or some fiction.

In order to bring the Colt New Line within the reach of a larger number of consumers, it has been decided to reduce the prices. After December 10, Colt's Pistols will be sold by us, 22, 30, 32, 38, and 41 bore, at prices per following list. Notice the reduction on New Line.

THUNDERER.

Exact Size of Cartridge.

The cut represents the model of the pistol, but in reduced size.

PRICES.

Calibre.	Name.	Price.	Nick.	Ivory
.22	Old Model	$3.75	$ .35	$1.00
.22	Little Colt	5.00	.35	1.00
.30	Pony Colt	6.75	.35	1.00
.32	Ladies' Colt	6.75	.35	1 25
.38	Pet Colt	8.00	.35	1.25
.41	Big Colt	8.50	.35	1.25
.45	Peacemaker (Ar'y)	16.50	1.00	3.00
.44	Cartridge (Army)	12.00	1.00	3.00
.44	Old Line (Army)	7 50	1.00	3.00
.38	Old Line (Navy)	5.00	1.00	3.00
.41	Cartridge, House	6.50	.40	....
.38	Lightning, D. A.	18 00	.65	2.75
.41	Thunderer, D. A.	18.00	.65	2.75
	Smith & W. No. 1	6.75	.35	1.00
.36	Smith & Wesson	11.00	.35	2.50
.45	Smith & W. Army	15.00	1.00	2.75
.32	Sharps Triumph	4.00	.35	1.00

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Arms delivered within 1,000 miles free of charge for express. Send the money, and the arm will come to you.

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From the Champion Shot of the World.—It affords me pleasure to recommend the Parker Shot-Gun as being a very safe, durable and excellent shooting gun. Having shot it in many of my exhibitions, I find for rapidity in loading and firing, and the extremely long shots made with it, it cannot be excelled. The principle of the break-off, and the manner of opening to insert the shells gives it a decided advantage over all other breech-loaders. The rapidity with which I have shot this gun is due to the construction, enabling me to break the gun open and cock both hammers at one motion, which cannot be done with any other breech-loading shot-gun. Wherever I have shot this gun it has attracted great attention by the extremely long and difficult shots made with it. I shall always take pleasure in recommending your gun, and shall continue to use it in my exhibitions. Yours truly, DR. W. F. CARVER, San Francisco, Cal.

10-4-6mos

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REMINGTON'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLES,

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10-5-tf

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5-24-tf

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Great care will be given in the selection of guns, both new and second hand; and all purchasers will be allowed a trial before purchasing.

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Shirts $3.50; Pants $2.50; Caps $1.00
Write for descriptive catalogue.

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We sell a strong, durable, double gun, steel barrels, double grip, French action, warranted, for $20 00
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Wm. Moore & Co.'s side snap action, fine twist barrels, well made and finished.... $26 50
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